

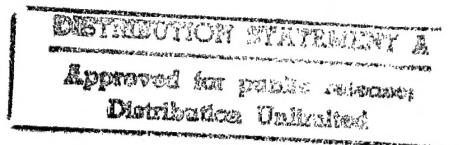
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JPRS-UPS-85-061

1 August 1985

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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1 August 1985

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SHEVARDNADZE RECALLS GEORGIAN REVOLUTIONARY, HIGHLIGHTS RAYON

PM111434 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[GruzINFORM report: "A Name That Will Live Through the Centuries"]

[Text] It is 120 years since the birth of Mikhail Grigoryevich Tskhakaya, eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, loyal pupil and comrade-in-arms of V.I. Lenin, and one of the founders of the revolutionary social democratic movement in Georgia and the Transcaucasus.

The jubilee of one of the oldest Bolshevik Party members and unbending revolutionary Leninist was widely celebrated in the country. The newspaper PRAVDA and other central and republic publications described Mikha Tskhakaya's life and indefatigable activity. Scientific sessions, thematic exhibitions, books, and monographs timed to coincide with the memorable date were devoted to the steadfast fighter from the Leninist guard.

And now the celebrations have come to the homeland of the hero of the revolution, to the city which bears his name, where the jubilee festivities culminated. The participants in the festivities laid wreaths at the foot of the monuments to V.I. Lenin and M.G. Tskhakaya erected in the city center, expressing their boundless love and profound respect for the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet State and for his friend and comrade-in-arms--their outstanding compatriot. They also brought flowers to the memorial of glory to servicemen who fell on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, took part in the opening ceremony of an ethnographic corner recreating life and conditions in prerevolutionary Mingrelia, and saw the new exhibits at the Mikha Tskhakaya memorial museum.

The rayon house of culture named for A. Khorava was festively decorated. Representatives of the rayon's working people, veteran bolsheviks, and Komsomol members--those who are fittingly continuing the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the people--gathered there at a ceremonial meeting to mark the 120th anniversary of M.G. Tskhakaya's birth. Guests from Tbilisi and other cities and rayons of the republic were also there.

The Presidium consisted of comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and B.I. Nikolskiy and leading party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers.

The ceremonial meeting was opened with an introductory speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. He said:

Dear comrades!

A jubilee session devoted to the 120th birth anniversary of Mikhail (Mikha) Grigoryevich Tskhakaya, eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement, one of the founders of the communist organizations of Georgia and the Transcaucasus, and glorious son of the Georgian people, was held a few days ago in our republic's capital, Tbilisi, at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History. Many heartfelt and memorable words were spoken about him, and in this way grateful posterity expressed its profound respect for Mikha Tskhakaya and, through him, for all people who set the struggle for the peoples' freedom, their brotherhood and friendship, and social progress as the goal of their lives.

Today the jubilee celebrations in honor of Mikha Tskhakaya, unbending revolutionary and one of the outstanding figures of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, have shifted to his birthplace. The honor of festively celebrating your compatriot's jubilee has fallen upon you, the working people of Tskhakayevskiy Rayon. This is why your joy and your pride in connection with this event are fully understandable. The region which gave birth to such a glorious figure must be proud of its son and pay the respect due to his immortal name and his bright memory.

Today's festivities and this crowded meeting vividly testify to the fact that the people do not forget the loyal knights of the motherland, bow their heads before their heroic deeds, glorify their names, and solicitously preserve their memory, handing it down from generation to generation.

Mikha Tskhakaya was a loyal comrade in arms of Lenin's and an ardent propagandist of his ideas. He firmly believed in the great truth of Lenin's teaching, the life-giving force of Lenin's ideas, the significance of Leninism for revolutionary practice, and the establishment of a new society on earth.

Time has confirmed most convincingly the truth of the ideas of V.I. Lenin and his comrades-in-arms. Armed with these ideas, tempered by the great Lenin, and under the Communist Party's leadership, Russia's heroic proletariat accomplished the socialist revolution, overthrew the power of landowners and capitalists, and built the first socialist society in the world.

"All of life and the entire march of history," M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has said, "convincingly confirm the great truth of Lenin's teaching. It has been and still remains for us a guide to action, a source of inspiration, and a true compass in determining the strategy and tactics of our forward progress."

The professional revolutionaries, pupils and comrades in arms of the great Lenin, who were working in the Transcaucasus used this compass to map out the path of struggle and affirmation of the new system. In addition to Mikha Tskhakaya, they included Filipp Makharadze, Aleksandr (Sasha) Tsulukidze, Vladimir (Lado) Ketskhoveli, Iosif Stalin, Mikhail Kalinin, Stepan Shaumyan, Suren Spandaryan, Sergo Ordzhonokidze, Sergey Kirov, Prokofiy (Alesha) Dzhaparidze, Ivan Fioletov, Meshadi Azizbekov, Nariman Narimanov, Avel Yenukidze, Samuil (Noy) Buachidze, Mamiya Orakhelashvili, Shalva Eliava, Yefrem Eshba, Sergey Kavtaradze, Nestor Lakoba, Kamo, Vladimir Sanakoyev, Arakel Okuashvili, Mikho Bochoridze, Zakro and Vano Chodrishvili, Vano and Georgiy Sturua, and many others. Their names are immortal, and their courage and selflessness are unforgettable.

What was the force that fortified, what was the flame that tempered these people and their rebellious spirit and will? It was, of course, primarily the lofty awareness of the fact that they were struggling for the liberation of labor, for the happiness of people, for social progress and a bright future. They were struggling not only with weapons, but also with pen, word, and deed. They constituted an entire galaxy of profoundly erudite figures. They were perfect masters of the supreme art of political polemics, ardent orators and tribunes who successfully defended the teaching of Marx and Lenin against enemies of every stripe.

Today, when the ideological struggle between the two worlds has reached a climax, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism need the same selfless defense and development as Lenin's pupils and comrades-in-arms provided, and it is they who must be the sound mentors of new generations in this cause.

The man whose jubilee we are celebrating occupies a special position among the communists of the Leninist guard whose example was and will continue to be used to educate generations.

Mikha Tskhakaya traveled the long and glorious path of a professional revolutionary. While still very young, during the years he was a student at the Tbilisi seminary, he was imbued with implacability toward and hatred for social injustice and thereafter devoted his life to the struggle for liquidation of the exploitation system, for the liberation and happiness of the working people.

Illegal work, imprisonment, repeated exile, participation in three revolutions, and emigration--none of these managed to break Mikha. On the contrary, his indomitable desire unfailingly to reach the ultimate objective shaped him as a fighter with firm character and strong will, profound ideological belief and bright optimism, inexhaustible energy and unbending strength, as a fearless Leninist Bolshevik.

Mikha Tskhakaya deserves great credit for the dissemination of the ideas of Marxism in Georgia. Together with Egnat Ninoshvili, he was the founder of "Mesame Dasi," the first social democratic Marxist group in Georgia.

The initial steps of the revolutionary social democratic movement and the emergence and development of Bolshevik organizations in Georgia and the Transcaucasus are all linked with his name.

Self-sacrificing struggle for the triumph of the noble ideas of the liberation of human labor from capitalist slavery and selfless service of the common good inseparably linked Mikha Tskhakaya's name with the name of V.I. Lenin, the brilliant continuer of the great work of Marx and Engels and great thinker and revolutionary of our era. Mikha Tskhakaya's first meeting with V.I. Lenin occurred at the Third Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party Congress in April 1905, in the stormy days of the first revolution in Russia. "When I met Lenin on the eve of the congress," M. Tskhakaya recalled, "he asked me, as the most senior party member, to open the congress. I kept refusing for a long time, trying to convince him that the right to open the congress belonged to Lenin, but Ilich kept insisting."

On V.I. Lenin's request Mikha Tskhakaya not only opened the congress but also played an active part in its work. Following V.I. Lenin's report on support for the peasant movement, he delivered a report on the practical experience of party organizations in the Caucasus in leading the peasant movement. Mikha's speech earned him great approval from Lenin and the congress participants.

"During the postcongress days," Mikha Tskhakaya wrote, "I had an opportunity to come to know Ilich better and to experience the sympathetic attitude and extraordinary attention he displayed toward those around him."

The annals of the revolutionary movement contain numerous impressive and emotional pages about relations between V.I. Lenin and Mikha Tskhakaya.

Mikha Tskhakaya met Lenin on many occasions after 1905 and, under his direct leadership, carried out quite a few party missions. During one of these meetings Mikha told V.I. Lenin: "I still think that we'll see the revolution together. It could happen soon. You'll see...."

Immediately following the victory of the bourgeois democratic February revolution in Russia Mikha received an open letter from Lenin which brought him enormous joy. Vladimir Ilich told him about the revolution which had started in Russia and congratulated him on the speedy materialization of the optimism that Mikha Tskhakaya had repeatedly expressed. "I am packing my traveling bags; what are you doing, Comrade Mikha?", Lenin wrote. Tskhakaya immediately replied: "Dear Ilich! I also congratulate you. My traveling bags were packed a year ago. I am doubly pleased that my optimism has proved justified. Of course, we'll go. Yours, Mikha."

Mikha Tskhakaya and other political emigres returned to Petrograd together with V.I. Lenin 16 April 1917. On the way home the leader of the revolution acquainted Mikha with his famous "April Theses."

A storm was gathering, the storm which crushed the old system based on oppression and exploitation. Mikha headed off for revolutionary work in Georgia. The socialist revolution achieved victory in Russia. A new era dawned in human history--the era of the collapse of capitalism and the building of socialism.

Meanwhile, militant feelings in Georgia were mounting day by day. The revolutionary movement was headed by the Bolshevik organizations whose activity, in line with Lenin's instructions, was guided by Mikha Tskhakaya, Filipp Makharadze, and other outstanding revolutionaries. This revolutionary war for a socialist Georgia continued for 3 years following the October Revolution, and it culminated in a historic victory for the working people. The victorious banner of Soviet power was raised over Tbilisi in February 1921. An invaluable role of this historic victory was played by the great Russian people, who did not abandon the fraternal Georgian people and offered them a helping hand.

A new era, the era of renewal and socialist building, dawned in the life of our people just as in the life of other peoples in the former Russian Empire, and Mikha Tskhakaya joined enthusiastically in this work, dedicating his whole being to it.

Mikha Tskhakaya was an outstanding builder of the Soviet State. He was chairman of the Georgian and Transcaucasus Central Executive Committee Presidium, member of the USSR Central Executive Committee Presidium, and deputy to three convocations of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Mikha Tskhakaya was an eminent figure of the international workers' movement. Suffice it to say that he was a participant in all Comintern Congresses (apart from the first) and a member of the Comintern Executive Committee and International Control Commission and participated directly in the preparation of questions for discussion at sessions of the Comintern and its organs. Mikha Tskhakaya was close to such eminent figures of the international communist and workers' movement as Wilhelm Pieck, Georgi Dimitrov, Palmiro Togliatti, Dolores Ibarruri, and others. He enjoyed high prestige and respect among figures of the international workers' movement.

Mikha Tskhakaya was an ardent patriot and consistent internationalist. Considering the unity and cohesion of the Soviet peoples to be the source of our state's strength and might, he invariably followed Lenin's ideas of socialist internationalism and brotherhood and friendship among peoples and the principles of the Leninist nationalities policy.

At the same time great credit is due to him for, on the one hand, strengthening the international solidarity, brotherhood, and friendship of Transcaucasian peoples and, on the other, expanding and deepening their ties with the great Russian people and all peoples in the USSR.

His boundless love for working people, courageous and impacable struggle for their vital interests, unshakable faith in the triumph of the great

ideas of Marxism-Leninism and Communism, unbreakable ties with the masses, crystal-clear purity, and Leninist modesty earned for Mikha Tskhakaya the highest prestige, love, and affection in our party, among the Soviet people, and within the international communist and workers' movement.

Mikha Tskhakaya's life is a vivid example of the great deeds which people and communists are called upon to accomplish, the far from easy duties they face on earth, and the courage that is needed so that each one of us performs with honor this duty to the country and the people.

Mikha Tskhakaya's entire life and work is an example for our young people and future generations. Boundless devotion to the cause of the party and the cause of Communism, ardent love for the socialist fatherland, unbending will, persistence in overcoming difficulties, tireless concern to satisfy the working people's needs and requirements--these are the qualities that all generations of communists must imitate.

Mikha Tskhakaya still lives today. He lives on in the books, articles, and scientific works that have been written about him; he lives on in the city, rayon, streets, parks, squares, and ship that have been named for him; he lives on in the monuments that have been erected to him.

And since we are talking about perpetuating the names of the fatherland's glorious sons, it would seem appropriate to ask Georgian writers and academics to produce portraits which would depict each one of them in the light of his own specific features, intellect, cast of mind, and sense of values. Such truthful psychological portraits will go a long way to help mold the young people's world outlook, educate them correctly, and mold their communist beliefs and ideological integrity, and will assist in the preservation of revolutionary traditions, the continuity between generations, and the perpetuation of the memory of our glorious predecessors.

This is on the one hand.

On the other hand, one of the main conditions for perpetuating the names of the glorious sons of the people lies in the deeds being accomplished by their descendants today. There are many such deeds, and they are fitting.

Today, when we are celebrating the 120th anniversary of Mikha Tskhakaya's birth, Georgia has spread its wings even more widely and become even stronger, its economy has strengthened even more, and major successes have been achieved in the spheres of science, culture, and the arts. All this is clearly visible in your own rayon's example.

The past has been far from easy for this corner of long-suffering Kolkhida. Setting aside the adversities of the distant past, the most difficult conditions also prevailed in Georgia prior to the establishment of Soviet power.

The October Revolution also gave a spur to the struggle for a new life in the land of Kolkhida. Vladimir Adamiya, Kadrif Chemiya, Vladimir Nodiya, Ekvtime Tkebuchava, Vano Kobuliya, Dmitriy Narsiya, Nestor Mzarelua, Aleksey Bukiya, and many other natives of Senaki [former name of the city of Mikha Tskhakaya] Uyezd were among those who fought here for the affirmation of the new system. Their efforts were not wasted. Senaki's people passed with honor through the stages of industrialization, collectivization, and cultural revolution. They set numerous examples of boundless devotion to the motherland during the Great Patriotic War. Within an amazingly brief period they healed the wounds inflicted by the war and, through their selfless labor, scored remarkable successes in the socioeconomic and cultural spheres.

A mighty upsurge has been achieved in all sectors of the rayon's economy. At present its industry produces annual output worth almost R100 million. A construction components combine, an engineering plant, a tea concentrates plant, and a tea factory have been commissioned in the last 10 years alone. The flagship of the rayon's industry--the carpet combine--has entered a new stage of life with the large-scale modernization work now under way, and when it is completed the enterprise's capacity will almost double. Construction of the Nosirskaya industrial zone is approaching completion.

The rayon's agriculture is developing at an accelerated pace. Over the last few years it has been distinguished by high growth rates, a quest for new and progressive labor methods, and extensive propagandization and dissemination of advanced experience.

The material and technical base of agriculture is growing stronger year by year as a result of the intensification of crop farming and of the production of livestock products. A mighty industrial complex has been established in the rayon, and it is called upon to guarantee a steady upsurge in agriculture.

As a result of the implementation of these measures gross output from the agrarian complex reached R20.1 million in 1984.

The sector structure of production has altered substantially. The share accounted for by tea, grain crops, meat, milk, eggs, citrus fruit, and other fruit has increased considerably. Last year the rayon's tea growers picked 13,800 metric tons of tea leaves. Mechanization is being introduced increasingly widely in tea production. Last year 25.4 percent of the total procurement of tea leaves was picked mechanically, while this year the share of mechanized picking will increase to 45.9 percent.

Stockraising in the rayon is being established on a firm basis.

Much has been done for the development of social poultry breeding in the rayon. A breeding unit and a poultry factory have been commissioned. Expansion and modernization work is now in progress in both enterprises, and when it is completed output of eggs and poultry meat in the rayon will increase by 2.5 times more than [the present capacity].

Tskhakayevskiy Rayon today is a major construction site comprising 2 construction trusts and 20 construction organizations. Construction and installation work worth R27 million is carried out here each year.

The volume of trade and consumer services for the population grows daily.

On 12 consecutive occasions the rayon has been awarded challenge red banners as winner in the republic socialist competition for successful fulfillment of national economic plans and pledges, and this is a graphic example of your selfless labor.

To put it briefly, comrades, people in Tskhakayevskiy Rayon definitely have reasons to feel proud.... Of course, there are also things that are not usually spoken of on a festive occasion, and I do not intend to draw much attention to them this time.... You have probably guessed that I am talking about shortcomings, unresolved problems, and unutilized reserves. It is, of course, very nice when there is plenty of tea, plenty of livestock, poultry, and eggs. And it was with considerable pride that I cited some impressive figures here. But there is something else that I have not been told about: Are there also plenty of children running about in every Tskhakayevskiy Rayon yard? And this is highly essential.

Furthermore, paramount attention must be devoted to the problems of children's education and upbringing and to the creation of a cultured atmosphere which will rear them into tomorrow's worthy citizens. Much has been done in the rayon in this respect.

Before the revolution 90 percent of Senaki Uyezd's population was illiterate, but now Tskhakayevskiy Rayon alone has 24 secondary, 12 eight-grade, and 20 primary general education schools, as well as music and art schools and 2 vocational and technical schools. The art gallery is effectively furthering the esthetic education of the growing generation.

Tskhakayevskiy Rayon is justly proud of its rich theatrical traditions. Shows were being staged here for the first time back in the eighties in the last century. A beneficial influence on local theatrical life was exerted by the eminent representatives of Georgian culture Valerian Guniya, Shalva Dadiani, Akakiy Khorava, and others.

Much has been done to improve health services for the rayon's working people. A new 200-bed wing in the central hospital, a maternity home, and a medical center have been commissioned. New premises for the children's hospital are under construction.

Much attention is being devoted to the development of Mendzhi, a resort famous all over the country. A 175-bed sanatorium, the Transcaucasus railroad's balneological hospital, and the preventive treatment clinic of the light industry workers trade union are operating there at present, and a new 450-bed sanatorium complex will soon receive its first vacationers. There are also good prospects for the development of the resort of Nokalakevi.

Physical culture and sports have always been popular in Tskhakaya. The rayon's young people today are provided with all the conditions for augmenting their sports achievements.

Tskhakayevskiy Rayon is justly proud of its glorious people. Local residents are proud of the fact that the great master Konstantine Gamsakhurdia received his primary education at the Senaki school. They are also extremely proud of the fact that Tskhakayevskiy Rayon has produced many professors and academicians who have served and continue to serve our science and culture.

Many front-rankers of industry and agriculture live and work in Tskhakayevskiy Rayon. They include heroes of socialist labor and state prize winners. These innovators are a great asset for the rayon and the republic. Their ranks must be augmented because they are the people who introduce innovations, think boldly, and carry out experiments in the national economy. At the same time it is necessary to develop creativity even more broadly, support everything that is new and progressive, combat everything that is old and obsolete even more resolutely, definitively overcome the negative phenomena in all spheres of life, and strengthen discipline and order. This is demanded by the people, by life, by the present. This is demanded by the most important stage in the life of the party and the people whose beginning was marked by the party Central Committee March and April (1985) plenums. At the same time it is emphasized in recent CPSU Central Committee documents and every speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev that it is necessary to resolutely step up a self-critical attitude toward your own work, put an end to feelings of smugness and complacency and any divergence between words and deeds, intensify implacability toward shortcomings, and enhance exactingness.

This is also the demand of today, and the sooner we make it the norm of each person's life, the faster we will march forward. The communists and all of Georgia's working people, having joined the vigil of socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming 27th Party Congress, are approaching the supreme forum of communists profoundly confident that the tasks they have been set will be successfully fulfilled and socialist Georgia will gain even higher prestige.

Since this mood is also shared by working people in Tskhakayevskiy Rayon, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee believes that the rayon party organization and each one of you, educated and tempered with rich revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions, will continue to score new victories in all sectors of our social life, and that this will be the best monument to your glorious compatriot Mikha Tskhakaya.

And now, comrades, allow me to declare open the jubilee meeting devoted to the 120th birth anniversary of Mikhail (Mikha) Tskhakaya, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the international workers' movement..

G. Sh. Tsitsishvili, corresponding member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences and director of the republic Academy of Sciences' Shota Rustaveli Institute for the History of Georgian Literature; K.K. Ozgan, first secretary of the Gudautskiy party raykom; Yu. M. Kacharava, corresponding member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; M.G. Khaindrava, director of the Gegechkori Agricultural Technical College; F.M. Makharadze, director of the Tbilisi branch of the V.I. Lenin Central Museum; war and labor veteran Sh.T. Khukhua; M.D. Khoperiya, tea grower from the kolkhoz named for the newspaper KOMUNISTI in Tskhakayevskiy Rayon's Eka village and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; poet Kh.M. Berulava, chief editor of the journal DROSHA; B.S. Dzhikiya, first secretary of Tskhakayevskiy party raykom; and Kh.G. Shengeliya, worker at the Tskhakaya carpet combine, spoke about the ardent Leninist revolutionary, his comrades-in-arms, and their great lives, which must be an example in educating more and more new generations of communists.

A greetings message from Komsomol members and young people at the meeting resounded like an oath of loyalty to the lofty ideals for which the best sons of the fatherland fought, an oath of readiness to bear aloft the heritage of the older generations and dedicate all their strength to the implementation of the party's majestic designs.

The party anthem--the Internationale--was played.

A concert was given for the participants in the ceremonial meeting.

The same day at the Tskhakayevskiy party raykom Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze met and talked with leaders of a number of West Georgian rayons who attended the jubilee events devoted to the 120th anniversary of M. Tskhakaya's birth.

A businesslike and specific conversation took place on the most important questions of party economic activity and on measures for the successful implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March and April (1985) plenums, the recommendations of the conference held in the CPSU Central Committee on questions concerning the acceleration of the scientific and technical progress, and the propositions and conclusions contained in speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Topical tasks concerning the further socioeconomic development of these rayons and of the republic as a whole were discussed, and measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the 11th 5-year plan targets and a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress were determined.

Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and B.V. Nikolskiy visited Khobskiy rayon, where they met with working people and spoke with rayon leaders on various questions of social and economic life.

CSO: 1830/709

BAGIROV ADDRESSES AWARD CEREMONY

GF111228 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Dear listeners, as we reported earlier, the Caspian oil production union was presented with the Order of the Fatherland War, First Class. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, presented the homeland's award to the Azerbaijan oil workers. We now present a summary of the address Kyamran Bagirov delivered during the presentation of the order.

The presentation of the Order of the Fatherland War to the Caspian oil union is a brilliant confirmation of the CPSU's and the Soviet Government's high assessment of the union's magnificent skill, self-sacrificing perseverance, and professional performance, and of the great contribution it made toward the effort aimed at bringing about the destruction of fascist Germany.

Everything for the battlefield; everything for victory--yes, just as it is with all Soviet people, Azerbaijani workers also upheld this challenging slogan during the pressing years of war.

The oil [word indistinct] had become the main fuel storage center both for the battlefield and for the rear lines--in fact, it was converted into one of the army's important arsenals. Through their self-sacrificing work, the Azerbaijani oil workers, refinery workers, machinery workers, and scientists brought the day of victory closer. They performed extremely strenuous work.

Kyamran Bagirov noted that the Azerbaijani oil workers are adding many brilliant pages to the records, showing the victories and achievements of the working class in the republic and the Soviet Union. However, the skills displayed during the bloody war years make up the best pages of heroism. The Baku oil workers moved in the forefront to defend the homeland. More than 10,000 oil workers picked up arms during the war years. They displayed heroism and courage in clashes with the enemy. The homeland, on the other hand, adequately appraised their military courage and found them worthy of lofty war awards. During the war years, and in very difficult conditions, the republic's workers fully supplied the fuel and lubricating oil needs of the battlefronts and the rear lines. Convoys were sent to the battlefronts day and night. One out of every four aircraft was supplied with fuel extracted and refined in Azerbaijan. All technical equipment in the military field operated with lubricant oils acquired from Baku.

Irrespective of the difficulties created by the war, the country acquired 23.5 million tons of oil from Azerbaijan in 1941. This was a record figure in the long history of the republic's oil industry.

Continuing, Kyamran Bagirov said that the sacrifice of the Azerbaijan oil workers was unlimited. Workers in the oil fields worked to compensate for the vacuum created by three or four of their comrades who had left for the battlefield. Nevertheless, their strength was not inexhaustible. That is why [word indistinct] and women rushed to help in production. They encouraged the retired and the elderly to report to work. While working in a tireless way they believed that the effort of each and every one of them was extremely necessary for the fighting homeland.

Kyamran Bagirov later discussed the progress achieved by the republic's oil industry after the war. He described the construction of oil platforms on the open seas as one of the most important developments. This marked the beginning of the exploitation of the unlimited natural resources under the ocean floor. It opened the door for the Azerbaijani oil industry's future development. Meanwhile, the republic's workers and scientists laid the technological foundation applied in the various sea drilling operations in our homeland. They are regarded as pioneers in the effort to sink and exploit deep and very deep wells.

Kyamran Bagirov said that Azerbaijan's oil academy is justifiably being described as a center training highly qualified cadres in the field of oil. The Baku oil workers are actively performing highly productive work in all oil regions in the Soviet Union. The great experience gained by the Azerbaijani oil workers is being greatly used in the regions.

Kyamran Bagirov concluded his address by discussing in depth [word indistinct] matters concerning the republic's workers. This [word indistinct] concerns the upgrading of oil production.

After the address, Kyamran Bagirov hung the First Class Order of the Fatherland War on the banner of the Caspian oil production union amidst lengthy applause.

CSO: 1831/422

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ARSSR TRADE-UNION COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Armenpress item: "We Will Fittingly Welcome the 27th CPSU Congress; Plenum of the Armenian Trade-Union Council"]

[Text] The decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee have stimulated a political and labor upsurge in the republic's labor collectives. The collectives ardently support the party's undertakings and accept advanced socialist obligations in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress. Meetings adhering to party principle are being held everywhere and are revealing shortcomings and omissions in work and pointing out the means of their elimination. Workers are expressing the resolution to complete ahead of time the 1985 targets and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The Plenum of the Armenian Trade-Union Council spoke about this and discussed the tasks of the republic's trade union organizations for the fulfillment of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and for a fitting welcome of the 27th Party Congress.

Chairman of the Armenian Trade-Union Council M. Arutyunyan presented a report.

Trade union organizations everywhere were urged to further the solution of such urgent problems as the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the leading of labor productivity to a higher universal level, the improvement of social and, primarily, production relations, the activation of the entire system of political, material and social institutes, the deepening of socialist democracy and national self-government and the strengthening of order and discipline.

The reporting speaker and the speakers spoke about this and noted that the work of not all trade union organizations meets the current demands of the party. There are still many enterprises and organizations where plan, technological and production discipline is disrupted. Trade union organizations are not conducting purposeful work everywhere on the reduction of material and labor costs, the economy of fuel and power resources, the acceleration of the rates of production intensification, the increase of labor productivity and improvement of production quality, the improvement of socialist competition and the assimilation of advanced experience.

The Plenum of the Armenian Trade-Union Council passed a decree on the discussed subject. The decree obliged all trade union organizations to strictly execute the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives stated in Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's report at the Plenum and to place them at the base of all organizational and mass-political work for a fitting welcome of the 27th CPSU Congress. The problem was raised of giving special attention to developing the initiative and activity of workers and directing their efforts at the fulfillment of the plan targets and socialist obligations of 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The Plenum heard information about the work of the Presidium of the Armenian Trade-Union Council in the period after the previous plenum.

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CSO: 1830/668

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SOVIET DIPLOMATS TOUR KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 2 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word KazTAG report entitled "Soviet Diplomats in Kazakhstan." A group of Soviet ambassadors, accredited in a number of African countries, including Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Sierra-Leone, and Niger, took a familiarization tour of Kazakhstan. During this trip the ambassadors addressed worker collectives on the "peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government." The group was received by Politburo member, First Secretary of Kazakhstan D.A. Kunayev.

KaSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs M.I. Isinaliyev and high-ranking members of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs accompanied the diplomats on this tour.

HUNGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 16 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word KazTAG report entitled "Hungarian Military Delegation in Alma-Ata." At the invitation of the Soviet Government, on 14 and 15 June a Hungarian military delegation, headed by the Hungarian minister of defense, General-Colonel I. Olakh, visited Alma-Ata as part of an official tour of the Soviet Union.

The delegation toured the city and on 15 June left Alma-Ata.

The delegation is accompanied on its tour of the Soviet Union by the first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, Marshal V.G. Kulikov.

CSO: 1830/698

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

DISSENT AMONG DELEGATIONS TO YOUTH FESTIVAL ANTICIPATED

[Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 4 July 1985 carries on page 3 an article about the imminent youth festival in Moscow titled "Youth Makes a Choice." The author of the article, A. Sergeyev, outlines the program planned for one of the festival's 15 discussion centers, the center for solidarity against imperialism. Sergeyev concedes that because of the diverse backgrounds of the various international delegations to the festival, it is unlikely that full agreement will be reached about certain problems scheduled to be discussed at the center. Specifically, Sergeyev states that preliminary discussions on the "aggressive" policies of the Israeli Government, on the responsibility of imperialist countries, and especially the United States, for the escalation of the arms race, and on current events in Afghanistan have already caused dissension in youth groups preparing to participate in the festival.

CSO: 1800/357

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CPSU ANTHOLOGY DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED--The seventh volume of the ninth edition of the anthology "The CPSU in Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences, and Central Committee Plenums" prepared by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism has been published. The book includes the most important party documents for the period January 1938 through September 1945. At the beginning of the volume are documents characterizing the party's leading activity under the conditions of victorious socialism. Questions of the party's economic policy occupy an important place in them. A number of documents are devoted to ideological and mass political work. The 18th congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was of importance in the life of the party and entire Soviet people. The volume also publishes its decisions and the resolutions of the 18 conference of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. A large part of the volume is devoted to the Communist Party's leadership of Soviet society during the great Patriotic War. The documents reveal the role of Lenin's party as the inspirer and organizer of the Soviet people's victory. The volume ends with documents characterizing the Communist Party's activity in transferring the country's life to a peaceful footing. The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House. [TASS Report: "Anthology of CPSU Documents"] [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 85 First Edition p 2]

CSO: 1800/346

IDEOLOGY

KASSR TV, RADIO CHAIRMAN ON PRESENT, FUTURE OF MEDIA

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 85 p 4

[Article by K. Smailov, chairman of KaSSR State Radio and Television: "Always in Search"]

[Excerpts] Radio and television are the fastest-acting channels for the transmission of news. But now this effectiveness must also be accompanied by a thorough analysis of events and phenomena. The workers of the ether are striving for fewer general words and reports in the information programs, and more reflections on the urgent problems of today. . . . unfortunately, we still have too few film subjects and radio reporting with interesting commentaries and information.

The mass media today have the task of not only raising problems, but also proposing ways in which they can be solved. And our journalists try to investigate economic problems more deeply and to attract competent specialists on a wider basis.

There has been an appreciable increase in the effectiveness of the appearances of radio journalists.

Relations with the ministries of light industry and consumer services have been organized. Not only problem-oriented but also advertising and propaganda broadcasts about new types of products and exchanges with factories producing parts for use by others in various cities will be organized through television.

Continual television cycles and radio programs will be devoted to the main directions of the economy of Kazakhstan--the fuel and energy complex of Pavlodar, Ekibastuz and Karaganda, the large chemical industry in the south of Kazakhstan, the non-ferrous metallurgy of Central and Eastern Kazakhstan, the iron ore basin of Kustanayshchina, the prospects and problems of machine building, and the affairs and people of light industry. Consistent illumination will be given to the struggle of the toilers of the village for the harvest of 29 million tons of grain this year, for the introduction of intensive technology in the growing of hard and strong varieties of wheat, corn for grain, rice, soya bean, rapeseed and other crops, for the strict observance of crop rotations, especially in irrigated lands, and the realization of the long-term broad program for land improvement, and for the thrifty and efficient use of water and fertilizers, the increase of productivity and the improvement of the breeds of public herds of

animals, the creation of a year and a half's feed supply, and the further development of the republic's second virgin lands--sheep-breeding.

Great attention is also being given to entertainment programs and films.

The workers of television and radio regularly record and in good time broadcast the best performances and concert programs with the participation of leading artists, moving the walls of the theaters and concert halls to the boundaries of the entire republic.

We are proceeding with the improvement of the television transmissions of "Youth Thursday", which have already gained popularity, and we will expand the programs featuring contests and controversial questions with the participation of young television viewers. Now, in the year of youth and the World Festival, we will devote the greatest attention on transmissions for young people.

Kazakhtelefil'm [The Kazakhstan Television Film Studio] creates 30 short documentary films a year, which are transmitted by local television, and then almost all of them also by Central Television.

The preparation of the transmissions for Central Television and All-Union Radio is especially responsible work.

For many years radio broadcasts to foreign countries in the Kazakh language have been in operation, for the second year in the Korean language.

During the past year, the television program "Alatau" was created, which is broadcast four times a week in the Kazakh and Uighur languages. For the first time, we have begun to prepare various television programs and information releases in the Uighur language and to dub artistic and documentary films.

The best programs go to "International Television" and joint programs with the television of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and the GDR are being prepared.

The transfer of oblast television studios to color transmission and their technical reequipment are creating the conditions for the formation of a single program of television and radio of Kazakhstan, with regular outputs to the whole republic by oblast studios.

The greater tasks confronting television and radio make it necessary to become more concerned with questions of the improvement of cadres. We plan to introduce competitive filling of positions of announcers, producers, and soloists, to select more carefully capable young people and send them--outside the competitive process--to the country's VUZ's, and to strengthen our relations with the Alma-Ata Theater and Art Institute.

Everything that is created on television and radio does not vanish. Tape recordings, videofilms and television transmissions which are taken into the fund are used, are restored and carefully preserved, although there are still quite a number of unresolved problems in this matter.

Not long ago, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan discussed the question of the further development of the means of television and radio broadcasting in the republic. Concrete measures were outlined in order for the program of Kazakh Television to encompass the remote regions of Ural, Aktyubinsk, Guryev, and Dzhezkazgan oblasts in the next few years.

At the present time, thematic plans are being developed for the broader illumination of the preparation for the 27th Party Congress. New cycles and programs will be introduced.

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CSO: 1830/605

IDEOLOGY

KASSR: NEEDED IMPROVEMENT IN PROPAGANDA

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 85 p 2

[Article by V. Kaminskiy, manager of the lecture group of the Karaganda Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan: "Effectiveness and Quality of Ideological Work: To Know the Interests of the Audience"]

[Excerpts] The further improvement of the ideological and political education work in Karaganda Oblast is proceeding along the path of a differentiated approach to every group and category of the population. In the course of its reorganization, special attention is being devoted to lecture propaganda.

A differentiated approach to lecture work is not fashion, but urgent necessity. Various professional, national, and age peculiarities of the population, the non-identical level of skills and education have made it necessary to change the content and the methods of lecture presentation. Every audience has its own specific inclinations, level of political consciousness and social active-ness, and different cognitive interests. This is why comprehensive long-term planning is being introduced in the cities and rayons of the oblast at an increased pace. As a rule, the plans are being composed for 1, in some organiza-tions, for 2 years. The subjects and the content of the lectures are deter-mined in accordance with the problems of the economic and social development of the enterprises and correspond to the tasks which one or another labor collec-tive is solving.

An enormous effect in the realization of a differentiated approach is obtained from the registration of lecture audiences. It has made it possible to take into account practically all groups and categories of the population, both in terms of the place of work and in terms of the place of residence, and to work with greater precision on the formation of lecture subjects. In addition, it has made it possible to do optimal planning for the training of lecture cadres and has created the basis for the introduction of methods of scientific manage-ment of lecture activity.

The conditions of the work of public organizers of lecture propaganda have also improved--and we have quite a few of them, more than 6,000. They operate in close contact with the primary organizations of the Znaniye Society. The public organizers explain questions which most of all interest the listeners, plan

lectures with regard to their questions, assemble the audience, and inform the lecturers about its special features.

Sociological research is greatly conducive to a differentiated approach to lecture work. It has already been conducted among miners, metallurgists, students of institutions of higher education, and believers.

Students in people's universities of scientific-technical and economic knowledge acquire sound and profound knowledge.

The principle of the differentiated approach in lecture propaganda to national audiences finds its reflection in the thematic direction, in various forms and methods of work with the listeners, in the presentation of lectures in the Russian, Kazakh and German languages. For the Kazakh population, about 2,500 lectures are presented in the course of a year in their native language, conferences, "question and answer" evenings, and "round table" discussions are held. In Karaganda, at the combine for bakery products, in the furniture association, in the Sary-Arka Firm, in the energy plant, and in the meat combine, lecture cycles, centers for organizing public lectures and film lectures in the German language have been created. A rich arsenal of means for lecture work in multi-national collectives is conducive to the strengthening of the friendship of peoples and their education on the principles of patriotism and internationalism.

Lecture propaganda according to place of residence is a continuation of the work being conducted in the labor collectives. It is carried out on the basis of the social registration of the microregion. In such a registration there are several parts: "Structure of the microregion, socio-demographic data, public activeness of the residents, characterization of the material-technical base of the ideological-educational work, and information about the special features of the inhabitants of the microregion. The registration is compiled by the council of the microregion under the guidance of the head party organization.

Of course, many problems and unresolved questions remain in lecture propaganda. Above all, we will have to teach the lecturers to thoroughly study the interests and possibilities of the audience, to investigate the psychology of the individual and the collective. And, what is most important--to actively influence the formation of the world view of the listeners. In other words, we will have to develop a flexible system of theoretical and methodical training of lecture cadres. Quite a bit will also still have to be done with respect to the improvement of the work in regard to the classification of audiences, the exposure of the interests and questions of the listeners, and the conduct of sociological research in the rural rayons of the oblast.

8970
CSO: 1830/605

INTERACTION OF PRESS AND PARTY DESCRIBED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 9, May 85 (signed to press 24 Apr 85)
pp 57-62

[Article by A. Mel'nikov, first secretary of the Tomsk Oblast Committee of the CPSU: "The Press--Reliable Support for the Party Committees"]

[Text] "A wonderful region. With a great future." This is what V.I. Lenin said about Siberia at the beginning of the century. Thanks to the tireless attention of the party and the Soviet government, this gigantic, previously unsettled region has been turned into an important base of our nation's economic development extremely rapidly.

This is clearly confirmed by the example of Tomsk Oblast. A new oil and gas extraction industry has been developed here. This year the Tomsk oil-industry workers will provide the national economy with more than 13 million tons of oil. Tomsk is growing in importance as an important center of machine-tool-building industry, science and culture. The Tomsk Branch of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, its four academy institutes, branches of the All-Union Oncology, Cardiology and Mental Health Centers of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and the Pharmacology Institute, 21 scientific research institutes and six VUZ's maintain close contact with production and actively introduce scientific achievements into their praxis. A great deal is being done to develop agriculture. The oblast is presently producing enough to meet all of the population's needs for the most important food products.

Plans and assignments for the sale and output of commercial products, oil and gas extraction, sales of grain, meat, milk, eggs, potatoes and other vegetables to the state, consumer goods production, the completion of housing, schools, hospitals and general health clinics, and the provision of consumer services for the population have been fulfilled for the first 4 years of the current five-year plan. Labor productivity accounts for practically the entire growth of production.

The oblast has received the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for its successes 4 years in a row. This is a result of the selfless labor of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, of the painstaking organizational and indoctrinal work of party, soviet, management and public organizations. The mobilizing role of the mass-information and propaganda media has also been felt to a

considerable degree. These have been and remain an effective tool for the communist indoctrination and organization of the workers and for providing ideological support for our plans and socialist commitments.

Today, Tomsk families receive an average of six copies of newspapers and magazines each, 93 percent of the population watches television programs, and all of the Tomsk residents listen to All-Union and local radio broadcasts. A total of 42 newspapers with a single printing of more than 300,000 copies are published in the oblast. We attempt to use this entire powerful ideological channel to intensify the party's influence on the people.

The oblast newspapers KRASNOYE ZNAMYA and MOLODOY LENINETS, the rayon press, television and radio are the active organizers of constant competition among the labor collectives to turn out at least 26 percent of the annual industrial production volume and ship out 45-50 percent of the annual volume of lumber during the first quarter. Together with party committees, soviet and trade union organs, the press makes regular checks on the fulfillment of commitments and conducts competition among those in charge of the livestock for good milk yields and weight gains.

Special issues of newspapers, as well as radio and television posts have proved to be effective for organizing the masses and developing their labor rivalry. Their effectiveness has been demonstrated especially graphically in the construction of housing, petrochemical facilities and agricultural complexes.

The press, television and radio are the active assistants of the obkom and the party committees in improving the workstyle and reducing the number of meetings and conferences and the amount of paperwork. In short, we say without exaggeration that the mass information and propaganda media are an important element in the entire system of the oblast party organization's economic, organizational and ideological work. The oblast's genuine achievements are most directly linked with the tireless work of our journalists. For 6 years now the oblast party organization has been purposefully establishing the nonsubsidized brigade contract, particularly in agricultural production. Our press provides invaluable assistance in this work. Journalists with the oblast and rayon newspapers, radio and television workers collect the accumulated know-how in bits and pieces, publish clear and intelligible information on achievements and deficiencies in the adoption of the contract, and explain decisions adopted by the CPSU obkom and agricultural agencies on this matter. All of this is making it possible to involve the broad masses of sovkhoz and kolkhoz workers in the new form of labor organization and incentives. Today, 66 percent of the land is worked and 70 percent of the crops, 63 percent of the milk, 50 percent of the meat and 96 percent of the eggs are produced under brigade contract. A zonal conference and seminar of party and soviet workers and scientists of the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East on the introduction of the nonsubsidized brigade contract in animal husbandry, conducted by the CPSU Central Committee in Tomsk, has given us powerful new impetus... for the further development of this work.

For more than 1 year now we have worked under difficult weather conditions and have become more and more convinced of the obvious fact that if you want to be

successful, shape public opinion with newspapers, radio and television. Despite extremely adverse weather conditions last year, for example, the oblast crop growers successfully coped with assignments for procuring feed and harvesting crops. The press had an enormous role in this. It rendered the oblast party organization important assistance with its practical articles, its extensive publicizing of progressive experience and its severe criticism of deficiencies.

Or take this winter, with its strong winds, heavy snowfalls and temperatures as low as 52°. The oblast economy passed the rigorous test. It was aided by good organization on the part of the cadres, by the goal-oriented work performed by the entire leading element in the party committees, soviet, trade union and management agencies, by the constant monitoring of preparations for winter and by that militant spirit produced by the mass information and propaganda media. The mobilizing force of the press is demonstrated most powerfully during the most intense management campaigns. This is due, among other things, to the fact that the rayon newspapers promptly change the size and periodicity of their publications, converting to daily, double-column issues. The first 12-page weeklies have also been published in certain rayons.

The strength of the press lies in party supervision. The decree passed by the party Central Committee in 1977, "On Supervision of the Mass Information and Propaganda Media by the Tomsk Obkom of the CPSU," has had and is continuing to have the most beneficial influence with respect to improving supervision of the press. Relying on accumulated experience, the oblast party organization is doing everything possible to thoroughly enhance the prestige, the substantiveness and effectiveness of the mass information and propaganda media. What would one want to especially stress in this respect?

In the oblast party organization, the party Central Committee once noted, there has developed an atmosphere of respect, trust and great demandingness of the press agencies and support for their articles. The obkom created this climate over a long period of time, created it purposefully and with awareness, indoctrinating the leading cadres, the communists and all the workers in a spirit of serious regard for the printed word, for criticism and for issues raised in the press.

We have developed a simple assessment criterion: if the local newspaper is not oriented toward shedding light on the main areas of rayon life but is filled with random information of secondary importance, the cause should be sought not just in the editorial office, but also in its supervision by the party raykom. As a matter of fact, a newspaper's prestige and influence and the effectiveness of its articles do not develop by themselves and are not just a result of the talent of the editorial staff, although this unquestionably means a lot. A newspaper's prestige depends in great part upon how the party committee reacts to its articles. We can therefore frankly say that as a rayon newspaper is regarded by the raykom, so is it regarded by the aktiv; as it is regarded by the aktiv, so is it regarded by the entire rayon.

Following the CPSU Central Committee's passage of the decree on supervision of the mass information and propaganda media by the Tomsk party obkom, the party committees begin directing the work of their press agencies more competently.

The key issue is just who in the party committee handles this important matter. We have achieved a situation in which the first secretaries of the party committees personally deal with the city and rayon newspapers. The same applies to the secretaries of party committees at enterprises and VUZ's which have their own press agencies. In November of last year the obkom conducted a round table meeting of first secretaries of CPSU gorkoms and raykoms and the editors of rayon newspapers. It showed that most of the first secretaries of party committees probe into the work of the press agencies thoroughly and on a daily basis, that they know how to rely on the latter and to focus their efforts on the accomplishment of pressing tasks and know how to help and support them at the right time. And daily support is needed--in both words and deeds. Certain of those in charge try to justify matters when they are subjected to criticism, or even evade the issue--anything to come out of it unsullied. The party committees are expected to get our cadres to assess their work self-critically and to respect public opinion. This is perhaps the main way in which they can support their press agencies.

Criticism in the press is a component and an extremely significant part of the development of criticism and self-criticism in the oblast party organization in general. The CPSU obkom directs the editors to include as much serious and principled analysis of shortcomings as possible and take a constructive approach to the resolution of specific problems in the articles they publish. Let us remember, however, that the press exerts its main influence upon the indoctrination of the masses by publicizing progressive experience and the best examples from all areas of life.

An effective system of party supervision of rayon newspapers has been worked out in a number of rayons in the oblast. The elements of that system are regular participation by the leaders of party committees in determining the content of the newspapers, the selection and the indoctrination of the journalists, their briefing and orientation, the raising of their political and professional level and their responsibility for the assigned job, and concern for the prestige and effectiveness of the publications.

This practice has developed in Verkhneketskiy Rayon, for example. A.P. Koryakina, editor of the newspaper ZARYA SEVERA, always attends conferences of the raykom apparatus, which permits her to be informed on all current events, to know the assessment of specific developments, to make requests and to bring up issues of importance to the editors. When livestock specialist and brigade days, evenings of questions and answers or party meetings are held, the journalists frequently operate in close contact with the secretaries in charge of the departments and with instructors with the party raykom. Joint trips around the rayon make it possible to gain a better understanding of the situation locally and to work out a common point of view for explaining specific subjects.

Bureau members, secretaries and apparatus workers attend the party meetings of journalists and take a most active part in activities conducted by the editors: open letter days, round table discussions, press conferences, newspaper days, meetings and seminars for rural correspondents. V.N. Reshetnikov, first secretary of the raykom, and other leading rayon workers consider it their duty to regularly speak out in the newspaper, to answer questions troubling the population

and to provide information on current events and on the immediate management and political tasks of the rayon party organization and the labor collectives.

It has become the rule for the raykom to hear a report from the editor on how the newspaper's previous plans have been implemented, when it approves the editors' plan for the next quarter. Those comrades who avoid a planned newspaper address, are slow to react to critical articles in the newspaper or provide only formal replies are also ordinarily invited to the bureau. Both the one and the other are brought to strict account, which enhances the newspaper's prestige, develops adherence to principle in the formulation of acute problems on the part of the journalists, and gives them a sense of great responsibility for substantiating their critical comments, a desire and the ability to follow through with their criticism.

The raykom bureau regularly discusses the articles published and takes specific steps with respect to them. The director of the Belyarskiy Sovkhoz, for example, suffered the consequences of his improper conduct. He brushed aside criticism in the rayon newspaper, did not take steps to correct shortcomings and did not respond to the requests of the editors, while the farm was losing ground step by step. The director had to be relieved of his position.

The party raykom and the rayispolkom concern themselves constantly with the journalists. The newspaper's editorial staff has developed into an efficient and creative collective. Six of the nine journalists are members of the CPSU and one is a Komsomol member. Almost all of them have a higher education. Seven of them study in the party training system, and two study at the University of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Obkom. All of the newspaper workers are provided with apartments, and their children have been placed in kindergartens and nurseries.

The prestige of the rayon newspapers in our oblast is growing by the year. They are read with enthusiasm and interest, because they reflect local life and tell about what is significant in the people's lives, what disturbs them, what makes them happy or sad. The party committees regard their task as one of further enhancing the prestige and militancy of the press. We are oriented in this direction by the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee in 1984, "On Further Improving the Performance of Rayon and City Newspapers." This document is a new and clear demonstration of concern by the CPSU Central Committee for improving the praxis of party supervision of the local press. When we reflect on the profound substance of the decree, we can clearly see our deficiencies. It applies also to us. Certain editions do not entirely satisfy the readers. They do a poor job of discussing local life and the multifaceted work of the party organizations. A number of newspapers describe the spiritual world of urban and rural workers superficially and sketchily, and some party gorkoms and raykoms are still not making full use of the organizational and indoctrinational possibilities of their press agencies.

Tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee's decree have been discussed at meetings of the party committee bureaus and at joint meetings of communists in the apparatus of party committees and editorial boards. First secretaries universally participated in party meetings in the editorial offices, and some

of them presented reports. Additional steps have been worked out to improve party supervision of the rayon press. The Molchanovskiy Rayon Committee of the CPSU, for example, has planned a quarterly review of the effectiveness of articles carried in the rayon newspaper ZNAMYA KOMMUNIZMA at a bureau meeting. Many gorkoms and raykoms have outlined specific steps to improve the work performed with the rural correspondents and the preparation of a reserve of journalists.

While striving for regular and specific supervision of the press by party committees, the party obkom at the same time cautions them against unnecessary regulation of the work of the editorial boards. The daily monitoring of a newspaper's work must be based on complete trust, so that the editorial staff can accomplish the tasks assigned them, independently, without excessive interference and without petty tutelage. The party obkom constantly examines the level of supervision of the mass information and propaganda media and reacts with demandingness to shortcomings and omissions in this matter. Two first secretaries of party raykoms once had to be seriously corrected: one for superficial supervision of the newspaper and for not giving it adequate assistance, the other for willful interference and unnecessary regulation of the rayon newspaper's work. The party committees have been reminded once again of the inadmissability of forcing the editors to submit every critical article or comment for approval as to whether a specific worker may or may not be criticized in the newspaper.

Special attention is devoted to the editors, those in charge of the editorial teams, in the system of party supervision of the press. All of our editors have been elected members of the bureaus of party gorkoms or raykoms and members of the party committees of plants or VUZ's. This procedure is strictly followed. When an editor is a member of a bureau or party committee, he is better informed of the situation in the organization, knows the cadres better and can be bolder about raising questions.

The oblast party organization is constantly engaged in a creative search for ways to use the great diversity of possibilities afforded by the mass information and propaganda media. Our cadres gained a great deal from two quick All-Union meetings of journalists at the construction site of the Tomsk Petrochemical Combine.

The All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on "Party Supervision of the Mass Information and Propaganda Media in the Contemporary Situation" was an exceptionally important event for us. It was conducted in May of last year in the city of Tomsk by the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, the Journalists' Union of the USSR and the CPSU obkom. Accumulated experience was examined in the reports and speeches, and recommendations were made on how to efficiently organize party supervision of the press, television and radio in the contemporary situation, given the higher level of education and culture of the people and the fact that they are better informed.

The party obkom strives to see that the secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, as well as those of the party committees of industrial enterprises and VUZ's with large-circulation newspapers, grasp the theory and praxis of supervising the

press. These matters are regularly discussed at conferences and seminars and in talks conducted with secretaries of the CPSU obkom. Lectures on the subject "Leninist Principles of Party Supervision of the Press," presented at oblast and rayon schools for the leading party and management aktiv, were of certain benefit. We were assisted by scientists with the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee. Lectures are presented on similar subjects at oblast advanced training courses for party and soviet workers, in the evening university of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU obkom and to all categories in our aktiv. Questions pertaining to party supervision of the press are discussed in the bureau of the CPSU obkom in the presence of a broad range of party and management leaders.

We feel that questions of party supervision of the press and the improvement of its substance should occupy a larger place in the training and advanced training programs for leading cadres, because the leader at every level must be able to use the press in the work and know how to react to problems raised in the press. We consider it essential to teach the students to work with newspapers, beginning with the first courses in the system of specialist training at VUZ's.

Carrying out the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee "On Supervision of the Mass Information and Propaganda Media by the Tomsk Obkom of the CPSU," oblast party committees have increased their attention to the selection and indoctrination of the cadres of journalists and to raising their ideological and professional level. The party obkom has worked and is implementing a system for improving the ideological-theoretical and the professional level, the informing and orientation of the journalists. We constantly invite the editors of rayon newspapers and workers with the oblast press agencies to attend plenums of the party obkom and oblast activities. The vast majority of journalists study within the system of party political education and receive training in inter-oblast and oblast advanced training courses for party and soviet workers. Seminars, practical training sessions and brief creative meetings are regularly held. These have become a school for analyzing the practices and mastering the best techniques for newspaper work. Oblast journalists regularly attend creative seminars in Moscow and other cities. Many of them are enrolled in VUZ correspondence courses.

The fifth graduation of journalists has been held at Tomsk State University. More than 60 young specialists with a higher specialized education have joined oblast, rayon and large-circulation newspapers, television and radio in our oblast. There are still not enough qualified journalists, however, especially with the rayon newspapers. And this is true not just of our oblast. The CPSU Central Committee's decree has raised the timely question of training journalists with an orientation primarily toward the rayon press.

Party and soviet organs are taking steps to create a good printing base in the oblast and are endeavoring to improve the working conditions, personal services, rest and relaxation facilities for journalists and workers in the printing trade. There is a great deal left to be done, to be sure. This applies to television's production base, among other things. Half of the rayon printing works are housed in unsuitable premises.

Based on the requirements contained in the CPSU Central Committee's decree on improving the performance of rayon and city newspapers, the party obkom and the obispolkom have worked out a long-range plan for the development and housing of the printing base for rayon newspapers for the period 1986-1995. We consider the best plan to be the gradual conversion to the centralized printing of rayon newspapers in the new building housing the Krasnoye Znamya party publishing office, using communications equipment. We are counting on the RSFSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade to provide assistance in the form of communications equipment and transport.

The newspapers, television and radio have begun making more extensive use of letters from the workers as the basis for formulating important issues. The party obkom is giving such articles its all-around support. For example, the article "The Corrosion of Wastefulness" by worker correspondent Nikolay Petrovich Belous, a welder with the Strezhevoyneft' Oil and Gas Extraction Administration and carried in the newspaper IZVESTIYA, met with great public response. A decree passed by the bureau of the CPSU obkom on this matter was discussed in the party raykoms and gorkoms and at party meetings. More than 150 large-scale, unannounced inspections were made at branch enterprises by the press, television and radio and by people's control agencies to check on the safekeeping of materials. There was an oblast conference of journalists, which discussed the tasks involved in further publicizing questions of conservation and thrift. Secretaries and section heads of the CPSU obkom took part in it.

The obkom bureau returned to N.P. Belous' article 6 months later. This time the subject of the discussion was the practices employed by rayon newspapers to combat mismanagement at warehouses and bases. Newspaper journalists, radio and television reporters were given specific recommendations for shaping public opinion and for developing in the people an uncompromising attitude toward manifestations of slovenliness and poor management.

Last year the bureau discussed the matter "On Letters to the CPSU Obkom and the Editors of the Oblast Newspaper KRASNOYE ZNAMYA on Housing Matters." An initiative by the city of Tomsk to complete 50,000 square meters of housing over and above the plan and to move all disabled war veterans and the families of men who were killed into comfortable apartments by that glorious anniversary, the 40th anniversary of the Victory, met with fervent approval. This commitment has been fulfilled.

Right now, the efforts of the oblast party organization and of all the mass information and propaganda media are focused on realizing the points contained in the March 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and successful completion of the plans for 1985 and the five-year plan as a whole. The press is extensively publicizing the competition among the labor collectives to work at least 2 days this year with resources saved and to fulfill commitments accepted in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Victory and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanov Movement.

Things are proceeding successfully in general. Plans for the production and sale of manufactured goods, for the sale of animal husbandry products to the state and for increasing labor productivity are being fulfilled. We have

collectives which are performing at a level below their capabilities and are not coping with the production plans, however. Deficiencies in capital construction and in municipal, personal, medical and cultural services for the workers have not been eliminated. The level of indoctrinational work is still not producing the necessary strengthening of discipline or exemplary public order and not reducing the incidence of negative phenomena. A great deal of hard work lies ahead. Much remains to be done with respect to further intensifying production and accomplishing current and long-range tasks. The efforts of the oblast party organization and of all the mass media are now focused on establishing the Leninist workstyle and developing in the workers and in all our cadres a high level of earnestness and efficiency, demandingness and uncompromising rejection of shortcomings and all manifestations of sham and irresponsibility.

The oblast committee of the CPSU will continue improving supervision of the press, radio and television and make fuller use of their mobilizing force in the struggle for the successful implementation of the party's social and economic policy.

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CSO: 1800/327

IDEOLOGY

COUNTERPROPAGANDA FEATURED IN AZSSR FILM LECTURE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 March 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word report by Vagif Mahmudov noting that "the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Kirovabad Gorkom, the city 'Bilik' Society and the Kirovabad film administration have organized periodical film lectures on the subject of 'Problems in the development of Soviet democracy and some questions of counterpropaganda work.'" Lectures are given on "Criticism of anti-Marxist views of the economic development of the USSR," "Leninist principles and traditions in the ideological struggle and counterpropaganda"; accompanying the lectures the documentary films entitled "The Way to the Trap," "The Pope Deviating From the Correct Road," "Central America! The Price of Terror" and "Zionism Before the Judgment of History" are shown.

AZSSR BORDER REGION STRENGTHENS COUNTERPROPAGANDA MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 15 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by D. Alakbarova, secretary of the Nakhchivan Obkom, on recent developments in the Nakhchivan ASSR. It is noted that "bourgeois ideologists are trying to strike out at the friendship of peoples and international relations, which are the foundations of the Soviet state. Oblast, city and rayon party committees, taking into consideration their location in the border zone of the autonomous republic and guided by decrees of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, are paying special attention to counterpropaganda questions. Connected with this, seminar meetings have been held with the participation of the autonomous republic's ideological activists, as have scientific-theoretical conferences in Julfa, Babek, Illich and Ordubad rayons. At these, fundamental attention has been directed toward the achievements of socialism, the successes of socialist democracy, and to the broad dissemination of our moral-ideational and spiritual resources."

CSO: 1830/714

SOCIOLOGY

RELIGIOUS CULT LEGISLATION DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE IN AZSSR

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word AzerINFORM report on a 2-day seminar-conference held by the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers at which "duties in the sector of raising the effectiveness of the support commissions of rayon and city soviets of peoples deputies ispolkoms in the implementation of legislation pertaining to religious cults were discussed." The conference was addressed by R. N. Abdullayev, representative of the Council of Religious Affairs under the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers. Among questions discussed were the work practices of support commissions, the role of the soviets of peoples deputies in establishing new socialist customs, soviet legislation on religious cults and the work of women's councils in eliminating religious moral remnants from the family. It is added that A. F. Dashdamirov, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the AzCP Central Committee, also participated in the seminar.

ATHEISM CONFERENCE HELD IN NAKHCHYVAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 30 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word AzerINFORM report on a republic scientific-practical conference on the subject "Atheistic education at the level of party demands." The main paper, bearing the same title as the conference, was delivered by A. F. Dashdamirov, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. Others attending the conference included T. S. Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR deputy minister of culture, B. A. Nabihev, corresponding member of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, D. Z. Alakbarova, secretary of the Nakhchivan Obkom, and Professor G. M. Karimov, chief scientific worker at the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee.

CSO: 1830/715

UZBEK MVD HEAD ON TRANSPORT CRIMES, DRUNK DRIVING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Uzbek Minister of Internal Affairs N. Ibragimov titled "Danger on the Road: Nearly Every Fifth Accident Is Caused by Drunk Driving." In 5 years the number of vehicles in Uzbekistan has grown by 50 percent, says Ibragimov, and, though automated traffic control systems have been introduced in Tashkent, Samarkand, Nukus, Fergana, and Chirchik, the situation on the republic's roads is a difficult one. Much of the problem is attributed to lack of control by ministries with large motor pools for official use. Slackness in administrative control over vehicle use, poor or nonexistent driver education programs, poor vehicle upkeep, and occasional passivity in relation to duties on the part of members of the militia. The author attacks drunkenness behind the wheel, which is particularly "widespread among drivers in the ministries of agriculture, health, consumer services, and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture of the Uzbek SSR." He notes that last year state traffic inspection workers arrested over 55,000 drunk drivers and in May of this year just in Tashkent Oblast 400 were arrested as the result of spot inspections. "The republic has over a million transport vehicles in private use" says Ibragimov, but opportunities afforded by the creation in 1974 of a Society of Auto Lovers are not being used adequately to raise the level of driver competence.

CSO: 1830/706

CULTURE

CPSU CC ADOPTS DECISION ON CLUB, SPORTS FACILITIES

PM260920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 85 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution "On Measures to Improve the Use of Club Institutions and Sports Facilities" 12 June 1985.

The resolution notes that, fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations have implemented a number of measures to expand the network of club institutions and sports facilities. Their role in ideological education work and the mobilization of working people to successfully fulfill the tasks of the country's economic and social development has increased. More concern has begun to be shown for further boosting the mass nature of physical culture.

However, cultural and sports organs and trade union and Komsomol committees still do not make full use of the existing material base with a view to providing communist education, organizing leisure, and developing the population's creative abilities and physical fitness. Insufficient attention is devoted to ideological and moral education, propaganda of the soviet way of life, the exposure of bourgeois ideology and morality, the surmounting of the consumerist mentality and religious survivals, and the struggle against drunkenness and other antisocial phenomena.

The work of club institutions and sports facilities takes poor account of the increased spiritual needs of various categories of the population. They are not creating the necessary conditions for varied activities for people in their spare time, socializing, and cultural entertainment. Cultural and sports institutions develop amateur activities only slowly and as a rule are geared only to holding spectator events.

A considerable proportion of cultural enlightenment institutions and sports facilities is in an unsatisfactory condition. The material and technical supply of cultural and sports institutions is poorly organized. They are poorly equipped with technical means of propaganda.

As a result attendances at many clubs and sports facilities are declining and some young people spend their leisure time outside these institutions.

Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs deal poorly with the selection and education of personnel at club institutions and sports organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and ministries and departments to profoundly analyze the activity of cultural enlightenment institutions and sports facilities and elaborate measures to ensure their efficient utilization. The resolution stresses that cultural and sports institutions must be buttresses of party organizations in political education work among working people and in shaping public opinion aimed against vestiges of the past and violations of the norms of socialist communal life such as drunkenness, hooliganism, and bad language. In organizing Soviet people's leisure, club institutions and sports organizations are called upon to promote the enhancement of their labor and social activeness in resolving the tasks of the country's socio-economic development.

Primary party organizations must regularly examine and approve the plans for the work of palaces and houses of culture, clubs, parks, libraries, museums, and sports facilities and take measures to improve their activity. The role of trade union and Komsomol committees in this must be improved.

The demands made on leading cadres with regard to the organization of the population's meaningful leisure and to their personal participation in cultural enlightenment and mass physical culture work must be stepped up.

The interests and needs of Soviet people in the sphere of spare time must be systematically studied and taken into account in the activity of club institutions and sports facilities, and cultural needs conducive to their spiritual growth must be developed. The USSR Ministry of Culture, along with other ministries and departments, is preparing and implementing measures to further improve the population's aesthetic education.

The resolution points to the need to constantly improve the forms and methods of the work of cultural and sports institutions. The role of the amateur activity, initiative, and creativity of the population must be increased in the organization of leisure. Amateur associations, special interest clubs, movie and photographic studios, and technical and art circles must be extensively created and care must be taken to ensure that special halls are allocated and equipped for festivals and civic rites, for games machines and indoor games, for dances, and for exhibitions. Cultural and sports organs and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must establish monitoring of the contents of the activity of these clubs, associations, and circles.

It was recommended that the cultural patronage work of the creative intelligentsia be stepped up and that the network of subsidiaries of theaters and philharmonias operating on a voluntary basis, music, art, and sports schools, art galleries, and exhibitions of items from museum and library stocks be expanded in cities and large villages.

It is necessary to move swiftly provide palaces and houses of culture with movie equipment and clubs with the best works of Soviet cinematography. The USSR State Committee for Cinematography, along with the USSR Ministry of Culture, the AUCCTU, the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, is to draw up measures by 1 October 1985 for the use of Soviet-made video recordings in cultural enlightenment and mass physical fitness work.

It was deemed necessary for the USSR Ministry of Culture, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, along with the Ministry of Defense, to more extensively organize clubs of young sailors, pilots, parachutists, cosmonauts, assault troops, and border guards and defense sports camps in cities and rayons with a view to improving the military-patriotic education of young people, children, and teenagers. It is necessary to make better use of the cultural enlightenment and sports institutions of the Soviet Army and Navy for training young people of predraft and draft age for service in the USSR Armed Forces.

The USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, union republic councils of ministers, and local soviets must ensure the maximum utilization of sports facilities irrespective of which department they belong to. It is important that health schools, amateur running, hiking, skiing, cycling, and swimming clubs, groups following the ready for labor and defense exercise program, and sports clubs for children and teenagers constantly operate at sports facilities. It is necessary to step up propaganda of a healthy way of life.

It is planned to introduce more actively into practice experience of shared participation by enterprises without their own cultural and sports institutions in the maintenance and use of palaces and houses of culture, clubs, and sports facilities. It is deemed expedient to create amateur associations and special-interest clubs based on individual membership and the payment of subscriptions. The organization of cultural and sports complexes in the country's cities and rayons is to be largely completed in 1985-1987.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, the USSR Gosplan, and the USSR Ministry of Finance, together with the AUCCTU, will be 1 January 1986 submit proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers on measures for the expansion by cultural and sports institutions of paid services to the population, the intention being to create the necessary conditions and define working procedures for fee-paying circles, sections, and courses and for the hire of cultural and sports equipment and phonograph records and cassette tapes of the best works of classical, Soviet, and foreign music.

The USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, together with the AUCCTU and union republic councils of ministers, has been instructed to create financially autonomous physical culture and fitness associations and health schools and combines, entrusting them with providing the population with physical culture and fitness services and organizing the work of subscription groups and methodological consultation centers.

The AUCCTU, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, together with the USSR Ministry of Finance, are to formulate recommendations for the use of sports facilities and auditoriums at educational establishments and state and public organizations in free time after lessons and work for the holding of cultural enlightenment and mass physical culture events. It is planned to grant students at schools, vocational and technical colleges, and secondary specialized education establishments free use of clubs, palaces and houses of culture, stadiums, swimming pools, and sports halls and areas, and to grant VUZ students the same facilities at half the prescribed rate.

Union republic councils of ministers, together with interested ministries and departments, are to approve a statute on organizing the work of and materially maintaining children's and teenage clubs at people's places of residence.

It is planned to allocate modern technical means of propaganda and cultural and sports equipment and accessories to USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers out of the direct allocation [vnergnochnyy] fund in order to equip the cultural and sports institutions under their jurisdiction in accordance with the normatives set by the USSR Ministry of Culture, the AUCCTU, and the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. The funds received by club institutions, museums, and sports facilities for paid services to the population and via membership fees for amateur associations and special-interest clubs, and also receipts from holding local subbotniks will be used to this end.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, ministries and departments, the councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms must stringently monitor the fulfillment of plans for the construction of cultural and sports institutions, organize their repair and the provision of amenities for territories, and prepare them for work in winter conditions. The use of club buildings and sports facilities for purposes other than those for which they are intended is not to be permitted.

The Komsomol Central Committee's proposal on the creation of student detachments for the construction and repair of cultural and sports institutions was supported.

The USSR GOSSTROY, together with the USSR Ministry of Culture, the AUCCTU, and the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, is to review and ratify before 1 June 1986 the construction and technological norms for the planning of cultural and sports institution buildings in the light of present-day requirements.

It is planned to implement additional measures to strengthen club institutions and sports facilities--particularly in rural areas--with qualified cadres and create the necessary housing and living conditions for them. It is advisable for the leaders of palaces and houses of culture, clubs, and sports facilities to regularly report on their activity to the population.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, the AUCCTU, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR GOSPLAN, and union republic councils of ministers must ensure the further improvement of the system for training cadres with higher education for cultural institutions and sports facilities. The admission of rural young people to cultural and physical culture institutes must be expanded. The training in them of organizers and instructors for cultural enlightenment work must be increased and secondary specialized educational establishments must mostly train leaders for amateur artistic activity. The quality of tuition in the evening and correspondence course departments of VUZ's must be improved. More scholarship students from enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes must be sent to cultural and physical culture educational establishments. In the assignment of young specialists account must be taken first and foremost of the needs of the country's rural regions, particularly the RSFSR non-chernozem zone, Siberia, and the Far East.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, and the editorial boards of central and local newspapers and journals are called upon to constantly publicize the activity of club institutions and sports facilities and propagandize worthwhile new forms of organizing the population's leisure.

The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade envisages publishing popular handbooks for the organization of aesthetic education and physical culture exercises, and also literature for children and young people on current problems of culture and sport.

CSO: 1800/364

CULTURE

PRAVDA NOTES PLENUM OF USSR WRITERS UNION

PM261418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Equal to the New Tasks"]

[Text] A plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board held in Moscow 25 June called on Soviet litterateurs to make a fitting contribution to the solution of the new, large-scale, and responsible tasks set our society by the Communist Party. Its participants discussed the tasks of writers' organizations in the country in connection with preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The report by G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, and the speeches by plenum participants emphasized the responsibility of artists, active bearers of party policy, who have assumed the highly important concern for the moral education of Soviet man. Since the 26th CPSU Congress multinational Soviet literature has accumulated rich and valuable experience.

The plenum participants also discussed problems of the development of Lithuanian literature and the activity of the Lithuanian Writers Union. A.M. Maldonis, first secretary of the board of the republic's creative union, delivered a report.

The plenum adopted a resolution on convening the regular eighth USSR Writers Congress. It will be held in June-July next year in Moscow.

V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, took part in the plenum's work.

CSO: 1800/359

CULTURE

FOREIGN LANGUAGE BOOKSTORE OPENED IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 8 March 1985 carries on page 5 a 200-word unsigned note announcing that "readers in Baku have received a new gift. It is a new book store situated in the building at 41 Kommunist Street. Readers will be able to acquaint themselves with publications from capitalist and developing countries." It is added that "books sold in the sociopolitical section are in English, German and French. A large area is also given to artistic literature in English and German in the store."

'PATRIOTIC DUTY' OF ARTISTS EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 21 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of artistic workers "in describing all the successes, complexity and contradictions of contemporary society." Noting significant achievements in this sector, it is added that "however, the demand of readers and viewers for works on contemporary subjects is still not being met. The fact that few influential works, plays and films which artistically reflect the great qualitative changes which have occurred in the economy, social and cultural life and in ideational-educational work over the last few years in our republic should cause the creative unions to be deeply concerned." It is added that this subject is to be discussed at the XXXIst Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

CSO: 1830/716

REGIONAL ISSUES

NEW BOOK ON ARMENIAN LABOR STATISTICS, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNNYE NAUKI V SSSR, SERIA 1: PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA
in Russian No 1, 1985 (signed to press 19 Dec 84) pp 102-106

[Review by A. N. Vinogradov of book "Rost kul'turno-tehnicheskogo urovnya rabochego klassa sovetskoy armenii v usloviyakh razvitiya sotsializma" [Growth of the Cultural-Technical Level of the Working Class in Soviet Armenia Under Conditions of Developed Socialism] by R. L. Azizbekyan, ArSSR Academy of Sciences, Institute of History, Yerevan, Izd-vo AN ArSSR, 1984, 164 p]

[Text] The book consists of an introduction, two chapters, and a conclusion. The first chapter is entitled "The Scientific-Technical Revolution and the Elevation of the General Cultural Level of the Working Class in the Armenian SSR." The growth of the cultural-technical level of the working class in the ArSSR is determined primarily by the basic tendencies in the development of the working class throughout the entire country. In Armenia these tendencies have their own peculiarities, which are associated with the specifics of the republic's economic development. In the post-war period, the overall volume of industrial production grew at a faster rate here than in the USSR as a whole. Machine building, electronics, instrument building, and the chemical and other sectors ensuring high employment of the population (especially in small cities and rayons) and developing on the local raw material base underwent primary development.

In the years 1960-1980 the number of workers in the ArSSR increased by more than 2.7 times (from 303,700 persons to 835,000), while on the whole throughout the USSR it increased by 1.7 times. By the end of the 70's the portion of workers comprising the republic's employed population was 56 percent as compared with 39 percent at the end of the 50's. At the present time, the portion of workers engaged in industry is decreasing, which is accompanied by an increase in the relative share of agricultural workers (over 1/5), as well as workers engaged in the non-productive sphere (from 18.3 percent in 1960 to 28 percent in 1980) (pp 26-28). The average age of the working class is also declining.

The relative share of women among those employed has increased (from 38 percent in 1960 to over 48 percent in 1980), with the women's work force being concentrated ever more greatly in the sectors where the labor conditions are

most favorable for the biological peculiarities of women. The relative share of workers of native nationality has increased from 88.2 percent in 1959 to 90.6 percent in 1979, with the portion of Armenians in the entire population of the republic being 89.7 percent (pp 34-36).

By its level of education, the working class of the ArSSR traditionally occupies one of the leading places among the union republics. In 1959, 487 out of every 1,000 workers had a higher and secondary (complete and incomplete) education. (Twenty-five had special higher and secondary education). In 1979 these figures were 831 persons (98), including among urban workers--509 and 869 respectively, and among rural workers--424 and 750 (pp 44-45, 47). The general educational level is higher for workers in sectors where achievements in NTR [scientific-technical revolution] were widely introduced (machine building, chemistry, light industry). The educational level of young workers was relatively high. The comparatively low educational level of builders and food suppliers, in the opinion of the author, is determined by the initial level of education for representatives of these groups, as well as by the content of their labor. One of the manifestations of cultural-technical progress is the expansion of the strata of worker-intelligentsia.

The growth in the cultural-technical level of the working class is inseparable from the increase in the material and cultural level of its life. In the 60's and 70's the national income--the primary source for improving the living standard of the workers--increased at a faster rate in the ArSSR than in the USSR as a whole. However, by its production of per capita national income, the republic still lagged behind the all-union level in its absolute computation as well as in its growth rate. This may generally be explained by the relatively higher growth rates in the population of Armenia. The growth in real income of the population in 1980 comprised 198.8 percent here as compared with 1965 (p 68). In the period 1964-1980 the number of public universities in the ArSSR increased from 209 to 431, while the number of students increased from 13,000 to over 214,000 persons (p 84). Extensive work was performed on improving the socialist life of the workers and introducing new traditions and customs.

The second chapter is entitled "The Growth of the Technical Level of the Working Class in Soviet Armenia". In the 60's and 70's there was a development of the system of vocational-technical education in almost all the union republics. This helped in overcoming the qualitative differences between the national sectors of the Soviet working class. In some republics, including the ArSSR, the rate of development of this form of worker training significantly surpassed the all-union level. In 1980, over 90 percent of the graduates of vocational-technical schools in the ArSSR received a secondary education (p 96). At the same time, the portion of those who had completed 10 years of schooling was reduced in Armenia among those accepted to vocational-technical schools and technical colleges. A significant portion of the youth having a secondary education (especially in the cities) preferred to continue their schooling in tekhnikums and VUZes. For many of those entering vocational-technical schools, the primary goal was to attain the privileges afforded to those studying at these institutions--entering a VUZ without competitive exams, receiving passes to reside in large cities, particularly Yerevan, and for rural youth--the

possibility of getting a job in a large city. In the mid-60's the portion of rural youth comprised 50 percent of those studying within the vocational-technical education system. In the mid-70's this figure was 60 percent. In the years 1971-1980 the number of rural vocational-technical schools increased from 2 to 14, while the number of students in them rose from 1,400 to 8,800 persons (p 99). The creation of vocational-technical schools in small cities, and especially in rural areas, not only facilitated satisfaction of industry's need for qualified workers, but also made it possible for the rural youth to obtain appropriate professional training on site, after which they could go to work in industry or in construction without moving to large cities.

In the ArSSR the number of workers trained at vocational-technical schools increased from 2,400 in 1960 to 33,200 in 1980 (from 8.1 to 35.4 percent of all new trainees (p 105). The number of those trained in production increased from 19,200 to 60,400 persons, and the number of those receiving advanced training increased from 35,000 to 256,000 persons (p 107, Table 8). The indicator on worker training in production is influenced by the personnel turnover rate, since a worker who changes his place of work in the course of the year is counted several times among the newly trained personnel. In Yerevan in the mid-70's an average of 35 percent of the workers engaged in industry were dismissed from work in the course of the year (p 112).

In the 60's and 70's the changes in the professional-training structure of the ArSSR working class was expressed in the emergence of new professions of expanded profile and the gradual disappearance of old professions associated with heavy manual labor, in the reduction in the number of workers with low level of training, and in an increase in the number of highly trained workers. The growth in the portion of workers without job categories is explained by the lag in development of the vocational-technical education system behind the rate of development of industry, as well as by the large influx of a work force with low level of training coming into industry from rural areas, etc. Mechanization and automation of production, on the one hand, created conditions for a growth in the number of auxiliary workers, whose portion reached 40.3 percent in the republic's industry by the mid-70's (p 120). On the other hand, they caused complications in work on servicing basic production, repair and adjustment of equipment, manufacture of instruments, and delivery of materials.

The increase in the cultural-technical level of the working class facilitated an intensification in the creative activity of the workers. This was manifested in the expansion of their participation in management of production, in organization of competition, in the activity of technical and scientific societies, and in the movement of inventors and innovators.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

LATVIA'S RUBEN ON REPUBLIC'S PLAN FULFILLMENT

Riga KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVII in Russian No 3, Mar 85 (signed to press 25 Feb 85) pp 11-19

[Article by Yu. Ruben, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Latvian SSR:
"The Final Year of the Five-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] Our country has entered into the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The totals from previous years show that we are following the right path. The performance of practically all sectors of the national economy has improved. What is especially important is that this forms a base for future increases in material and cultural living standards. The last two years have been particularly fruitful in this regard. The political and organizational measures taken by the party have been aimed at strengthening government, planning and labor discipline; at increasing the responsibility of personnel and at raising the level of economic management. These measures have produced very visible results.

For instance, the average annual increase in industrial production in 1983 and 1984 reached 32 billion R, a level one-and-one-half times greater than in the first 2 years of the five-year plan. Last year, the volume of industrial production increased overall by 4.2 percent, which is higher than the average for the 3 previous years of the five-year plan.

The Food Program is being fulfilled. The country's agricultural economy is receiving ever-increasing amounts of the material resources needed for successful development: machinery, mineral fertilizers and pesticides. A program of land improvement has been developed. The October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee made this program the leading direction for our efforts in agriculture in the coming years. The cooperation between all links of the agro-industrial complex is being strengthened. Gross agricultural production is increasing, as are procurements of animal products. All of this has a favorable effect on food processing sectors.

Overall, the workers of the Latvian SSR have done rather well. Over the first 4 years of the five-year plan, the industrial production volume has increased by 13.9 percent, compared to the 11 percent specified in the five-year-plan tasks. Labor productivity over the same period increased by 13.4 percent, compared to a task of 10.9 percent. For last year, the Law

of the Government Plan for the Republic's Economic and Social Development stipulated increases of 3.1 percent in both industrial production and labor productivity. The production volume actually increased by 4.1 percent, while labor productivity increased by 4.3 percent. Thus, the entire production increase was provided by the increased labor productivity, as specified in the socialist obligations of the Latvian SSR workers.

The industrial enterprises of all the republic's ministries achieved an above-plan increase in labor productivity of one percent. The socialist obligations for half-percent above-plan decreases in the production costs of industrial products were also achieved. The resulting savings totalled 42.8 million R for all the republic's industries.

The republic's agro-industrial complex is also continuing to successfully develop. For example, gross agricultural production last year was 1.942 billion R (in 1973 prices), which was 22 percent greater than the yearly average for the 10th Five-Year Plan. In 1984, the republic achieved a record gross harvest of grain. The government procurement plans for all the main types of plant and animal products were successfully fulfilled. Overall, 389,000 tons of cattle and poultry and 1.689 million tons of milk were sold last year to the government by all types of farms; these sales were 3.8 and 9.3 percent, respectively, above the planned amounts. The feed base for animal husbandry was strengthened.

All forms of transport were further developed. The railroad departments located within the Latvian SSR overfulfilled their plans for freight shipments and freight turnover.

In 1984, a broad capital-construction program was implemented in the republic; a large amount of residential housing was put into use. Higher rates of increase in retail-goods turnover and personal-services sales were achieved, compared to previous years. Health care, public education and culture were also further developed.

The successes are encouraging. However, we must not rest on our laurels. Such things as complacency and attempts to reduce work intensity, which are appearing in some places, must be eliminated.

In this regard, although republic ministries and departments; city and rayon executive committees and republic enterprises and organizations have taken measures in recent years to improve and increase work efficiency, these measures have been insufficient in a number of cases. In some sectors, these measures have not ensured the fulfillment of several basic plan indicators for 1984.

For instance, despite the improvements in efforts to fulfill contractual obligations, the republic's industries overall only 99.7 percent fulfilled the plan for sales volume, taking into account shipment tasks and obligations.

Poor contractual discipline was noted at enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of Forestry and the

Timber Industry. This problem was also noted at the Latbumprom and Latvbytkhim Production Associations; at the Means of Mechanization Test Plant; at the RigakhimashPlant and the Olayne Plastics Processing Plant.

Also, the republic's industries have still not stopped the harmful and long-denounced practice of reducing plan indicators according to product sales. Overall, the annual plan was reduced by a total of 120.8 million R, including a 41.4-million-R reduction for the Ministry of Light Industry and a 40.2-million-R reduction for the Ministry of the Food Industry.

Much remains to be done in consumer goods: increase production, broaden the product assortment and eliminate scarcities of several types of products. The republic's industry fulfilled the plan for consumer-goods production per ruble of wage fund, although 45 of the republic's enterprises did not fulfill this indicator. The production plans for certain high-demand products were also not fulfilled. At the same time, the enterprises of a number of sectors overproduce items for which the demand is already fully satisfied. This approach to task fulfillment leads to an oversupply of some goods, while other goods remain scarce.

Of the republic's enterprises, 20 did not fulfill their plan for labor-productivity increase. The directors of these enterprises, as well as the directors of a number of ministries, deserve serious rebuke in this regard. This particularly applies to the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of Forestry and the Timber Industry.

As was mentioned above, the republic's workers generally fulfilled their 1984 socialist obligations for above-plan reduction in production cost. Meanwhile, such enterprises as the Reinforced-Concrete Structures Plant of Baltmorgidrostroy Trust, the Riga Light-Bulb Plant, the Means of Mechanization Test Plant and several others not only did not reduce their production costs, but permitted them to increase compared to the plan.

One of the most important tasks of the coming period is to improve product quality. While performance in this area was somewhat improved, 8 republic ministries and departments and 32 republic enterprises did not achieve their 1984 plan for percentage of overall production awarded the highest quality category.

The Emblems of Quality for 14 items were taken away prematurely for violations of certification conditions and for non-compliance with normative-technical documentation. Certain enterprises in the republic continue to produce goods that do not meet standards. Because of this, large quantities of woolen and linen fabrics, sewn and knitted items, leather footwear and furniture were rejected, reduced in grade and returned for corrective work.

This is not the first year that the ministries, departments and enterprises of our republic have worked on problems of product quality improvement, and we have had some success in this area. For instance, many ministries and most enterprises have implemented quality-control systems. However, not all of them are effective enough. Therefore, at times it is difficult for a shopper to find an item that is of high quality and tastefully made.

As we have seen, there are a number of shortcomings and oversights in our performance, and the most energetic measures must be taken to eliminate them. Party and economic organs, the local councils and other public organizations must make the necessary efforts in this regard.

At present, the main reference point in economic development is to improve economic intensification. This is to be based on a significant acceleration of scientific-technical progress and an overall improvement in the forms and methods of socialist management. This is the only way to create the most progressive material-technical base, one which meets the strict requirements of developed socialism. Such a base will provide a truly new level of well-being for the Soviet people.

In general, over the past 4 years of the five-year plan, much work has been done in this direction in the republic. Greater economic efficiency has been achieved on this base.

However, this does not mean that we are satisfied with the situations concerning scientific-technical progress and the practical implementation of its latest achievements. It must be directly stated that our scientific-technical potential is far from being fully utilized.

This is indicated by the fact that the number of new types of machines, equipment, devices and instruments developed and implemented in the republic is decreasing. As a result, the percentage of newly implemented production in overall production is unjustifiably low.

Or, take this problem for example. A fairly high percentage of the fixed capital at the republic's industrial enterprises is worn out. This is particularly true in the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Wood Processing Industry and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, as well as several other sectors. At the same time, outmoded, low-productivity equipment is only slowly being replaced. Only one third of the new equipment replaces worn-out equipment, while the rest goes toward increasing output; this will unavoidably lead to a reduction in overall production efficiency. For instance, only 20 percent of the equipment installed at machine-building and machining enterprises goes to replace outmoded equipment, while most new equipment is used to expand the total number of machine tools. As a result, the annual growth in the capital-labor ratio is not accompanied by a corresponding increase in labor productivity.

Many enterprises, ministries and departments are doing poorly on their plans for implementing scientific-technical achievements into production. For the entire republic, the 1984 government plan for the development of science and technology was only 95.5 percent fulfilled, according to the quantity of tasks. Many of the most important tasks were unfulfilled in the ministries of the wood processing industry, light industry, the construction industry and the construction materials industry, as well as in a number of republic enterprises. Not only the enterprises, ministries and departments, but also the republic's State Planning Committee, State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and State Committee for

Construction Affairs must improve their performance in the areas of accelerating scientific-technical progress and in replacing productive capacity.

Last year, seven enterprises of two all-union ministries operated under experimental economic conditions. The results achieved by these collectives show the efficacy of these new conditions and their beneficial effect on management co-ordination. In 1983, for example, the enterprises involved in the experiment did not meet their full volume of contractual obligations for shipments. In 1984, five of seven enterprises fulfilled their plans for product sales, taking into account the tasks and obligations for shipments. Most of the collectives in the experiment increased production efficiency, reduced production costs and achieved fast growth in above-plan profits. Good management permitted sizeable additions to enterprise economic stimulus funds. It also provided additional possibilities for: 1) expanding, reconstructing and re-equipping production; 2) providing incentives for highly productive labor and social development and 3) improving living conditions.

At the same time, the mistakes made during the experiment preparatory period and in establishing overall production activity were very obvious. The principles of cost accounting, particularly at the brigade level, are being implemented more slowly than called for in the plan. The material-incentives mechanism is not being fully implemented. Not everyone has managed to vigorously review their management styles and methods.

Now, the experiment has been greatly expanded in scope. Within the republic, production associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Food Processing Industry and the Ministry of Consumer Services are now taking part, as are a number of republic enterprises. One out of five Latvian enterprises is now operating under the new conditions, and the annual production volume of the enterprises participating in the experiment should be about one third of the total volume of industrial production. This year, the experiment, which has become large-scale, must be carried out in an organized manner. The efficiency of the participating enterprises must be increased. The task above all consists of not repeating the mistakes and oversights that occasionally occurred last year. All of the republic's positive achievements must be developed, and the experience of other regions of the country must be used.

The improvement in material-technical supply and the further strengthening of contractual discipline are important problems. Solving these problems is critical to the stable performance of industry and the entire economy, and to improving management results, as well as to the success of the experiment. Some work in this direction has been done recently in the republic, but all the shortcomings have not been eliminated. There have been many cases where an enterprise's planned production volume is not coordinated with the plan of outgoing shipments, on the one hand, or is out of balance with the material and raw-material resources, on the other hand. Management communications with suppliers and consumers are not being sufficiently maintained.

Two of the most important remaining problems are efficient management and careful usage of all types of resources. Economizing must be the immutable law for all of our management activity.

Measures were taken in 1984 to further the economical utilization of resources. Enterprise material consumption norms were reviewed. Much was done to bring above-norm and unused raw materials and other materials into economic circulation. As a result, over 30 million R worth of materials were brought into economic circulation. At the same time, many of the republic's enterprises and organizations continued to have serious shortcomings in materials storage and utilization and in organizing and setting norms for the consumption of raw materials and energy resources. Many of them also violated fund discipline. Such cases must absolutely be put to a stop. Merciless war must be declared on wastage. At the same time, full support must be given to those who carefully manage their material resources and who economize their resource consumption.

In this regard, an initiative of the country's leading collectives is becoming more widespread. This initiative involves creating an above-plan-economizing fund at each enterprise and in each oblast, kray and republic. The workers of the Latvian SSR have supported this initiative. Their 1985 obligations include a promise to achieve a 45-million-R above-plan savings of material and energy resources through efficient management, further intensification of production and mobilization of internal reserves. They have also promised to establish above-plan-economizing funds everywhere and to work off two days for the sake of the resources saved. An effort is now being made to underpin these obligations with the proper organizational and educational work, in order to ensure that the obligations are fulfilled.

Much attention must also be given to the efficient use of labor. Problems connected with the need to balance labor resources with the number of workplaces are now of great significance in this regard. Despite the serious deficiencies of labor resources, the number of workplaces is growing annually. Because of this, expensive equipment is often underutilized, and in some cases it sits idle.

Experience in our country, primarily at the Dnepropetrovsk Combine Plant and also in our republic, shows one of the ways that this problem can be solved: increasing the efficiency of productive capacity by certifying and rationalizing workplaces. This work is being actively undertaken at the Production Association of the Riga State Electrical Equipment Plant imeni V. I. Lenin. Since the beginning of the year, over 12,000 workplaces have been certified. This has freed up hundreds of people, increased labor productivity, produced great savings and had a great social effect.

Certification and rationalization of workplaces to increase production efficiency must be implemented even more actively. All problems must be solved in an integrated manner: certification must be carried out in conjunction with 1) the passportization of jobs and professions; 2) the implementation of standard labor-organization projects in workplaces, in

shops and in sections; 3) the expansion of collective forms of labor organization and payment; 4) the combination of professions and job positions and 5) the implementation of one worker operating several machines.

There are also many complex problems to be solved in capital construction. Last year, some success was achieved in this sector of the republic's economy. Much new industrial and agricultural capacity came on-line, and a number of non-production facilities were completed. The plan for overall (useful) residential space implementation was overfulfilled by 1.4 percent. However, the plan for implementing fixed capital was only 98 percent fulfilled. The capital-investment and construction-installation limits were not fully implemented. Construction of some very important projects remains behind schedule.

This year, the efficiency of capital investments must be improved. Productive capacity and social and cultural-public projects must be implemented faster. The quality of construction work must be improved. All participants in the construction process must make a significant contribution to the fulfillment of these tasks.

Important tasks also remain to be solved in improving the performance of: transport and communications, city and community management, trade and consumer services.

Workers in agriculture and in the entire agro-industrial complex must solve important tasks in the final year of the five-year plan.

There are many problems. One of the most critical in this sector of the economy--a problem which deserves special mention--is to eliminate lagging on the part of economically weak farms.

If the lagging collective and state farms were brought up to even the republic average, this would provide a large quantity of additional agricultural products.

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CSO: 1800/303

SOVIET ROLE IN LATVIA DEFENDED: EMIGRE GROUPS CRITICIZED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 31 May 85 p 3

[Article by K. Lapin, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Deception Instead of Facts: At The Fronts Of The Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] Forty five years ago Soviet rule was restored in Latvia. Having thrown off the yoke of exploitation and having voluntarily become members of the USSR, in a historically short period the workers of the Latvian SSR covered a course equal to a century. With the help of fraternal Soviet peoples, the republic has overcome social as well as technological-economic backwardness, attained successes in all spheres of life, and has laid down a strong base for future development.

The republic's achievements in economic, social and cultural spheres are well known. They are known even outside of our country. They evoke joy and pride in our friends. Our friends also understand the problems that must be overcome in the course of the realization of our plans. Only our enemies try not to notice the obvious achievements; they spend a great deal of energy and enormous amounts of money to cast a shadow over our reality, or else, to simply distort it.

In the general chorus of antisocialist and anti-Soviet forces, the voices of reactionary emigre organizations are clearly different. The "forever yesterdays," bemoaning bourgeois Latvia, are trying in vain to turn back the wheel of history. The forms and methods of their subversive activity are changing and becoming more modern, but the purpose remains the same--to support in every way the hopes for restoration of the old orders. The instigators of various "campaigns" and "actions" are ready to do anything to win the favor of western subversive centers, who pay for the zeal of masters of ideological diversions with generous handouts.

The militaristic and openly imperialistic foreign policy of President Reagan, who has declared a "crusade" against the USSR and other socialist countries, has brought on a new splash of activity within reactionary emigre ranks. Also it is no accident that in the poisoned atmosphere of psychological war, the patrons of reactionary emigration have put forth the call to "play the Baltic card more energetically."

The answer was not long in coming. Thus, for the 45th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in the Baltic republics, the ideological saboteurs are planning to conduct a cruise on the Baltic sea, during which various provocative measures are to be drawn up on board the passenger liner. The meaning of such action for the leaders of reactionary emigre organizations and their patrons is to "get close" to the region their hostile activity is directed at and in this same way to attain the results that they have long been expecting in vain.

The striving of the "forever yesterdays" to revise the historical choice made by Lettish workers in the summer of 1940, appears particularly odious today. Although there are no facts confirming their fantasies, they continue to repeat the hackneyed myth concerning "Russification," and discuss over and over again the exploitation by Moscow of the national republic, whose interests and distinctive culture have been supposedly buried in oblivion. While turning out slogans "in the spirit of the time", the falsifiers pretend and seem not to notice how much their fabrications are in flagrant contradiction with reality. This is far from a new trick, however; tactics such as these have always been in the arsenal of slanderers who do not wish to concern themselves with the reality of life.

But they need to be reminded that the facts say otherwise. That, first of all, within the boundaries of the USSR a great brotherhood of the people of labor, united by community of class interests, goals and tasks was established and became stronger when all the republics found juridical as well as factual equality and the appropriate resources to implement it.

Immediately after the liberation of Latvian territory from Fascist occupation, the other fraternal union republics offered it disinterested and generous aid. In the shortest time possible, this provided the rates of industrial development necessary for that time. During the 20 years that they were in power, the bourgeoisie were unable to raise the standard of industrial production even as high as indicators attained in 1913, while in Soviet Latvia today industrial production is 50.9 times what it was in 1940.

These numbers say a great deal, particularly that as an integral part of the country's united national economic complex, the Latvian SSR was given the opportunity to develop industries which most fully respond to its natural, economic and historical conditions and the skills of its labor force. It also follows from this that extreme centralization, paralyzing the republics' independence and initiative, as well as "regionalism" and isolation from the center are equally alien to the nature of the socialist state.

It is also well known that economic and social policy implemented by the CPSU and the Soviet state strives for the goal of providing each republic with equal opportunities for development and every possible increase in the well-being and cultural level of all Soviet people. The Latvian SSR occupies one of the first places in the Union in terms of per capita national income. Thus, while the average monthly salary in 1983 for workers and employees for the country as a whole was 182 rubles, it was 186 rubles in our republic. Moreover, each inhabitant of Latvia received an extra 620 rubles per year from

social consumption funds, which is almost 28 per cent of the budget of the average worker and employee family.

This is completely understandable. The republic is among the first in terms of the level at which the population is employed in industry and other industrial sectors of the popular economy, where as a rule the average salary is higher than in agriculture, for instance. (Because of fuller utilization of the work time fund and higher labor productivity.) We note in passing that the incomes of Latvian kohkhozniks are also increasing at high rates.

The falsifiers, however, do not care about the obvious facts. They persistently seek ways to drive a wedge into the strong union of peoples who have united voluntarily within the framework of a united socialist state. And claims are heard once again that the influx of people from other republics of the Soviet Union is associated with the industrialization of the Latvian SSR is allegedly an instrument of "Soviet colonialism." In fact, the increase in population multinationality due to the extent of the economic problems being solved in our country, is characteristic for the majority of USSR republics. Thus, representatives of non-indigenous nationalities make up more than one-fourth of the population in eleven union republics, and in autonomous republics--more than half.

And how do the Latvian workers themselves treat this objectively caused process? Studies done in our republic have shown that more than 80 per cent of those surveyed prefer to work in multinational collectives. As the saying goes, need we say more?

The statement of the bourgeois nationalist press that the Soviet way of life based on collectivism is unacceptable to the Lettish nation as a whole, and primarily to the peasantry with its individualistic psychology, does not hold water. By discussing the nature of the peasant in a non-historical manner, with no connection to the type of ownership of the means of production, they attempt to prove that Lettish peasants are inherently opposed to socialism.

This completely ignores the fact that socialist changes in rural areas of Latvia have radically changed the social makeup of the rural worker. Today the overwhelming percentage of people there are of a collectivist and internationalist frame of mind. Results of a representative study conducted in 1979-1980 by the Faculty of Scientific Communism of the Riga Polytechnical Institute imeni A. Ya. Pel'she can serve as confirmation of the above. According to data from this study, 70 percent of workers from the kolkhozes studied noted manifestations of collectivism in interrelations between the majority of collective members (in collectives at industrial enterprise 70 per cent of those surveyed also noted a predominance of collectivist attitudes). As far as the reinforcement of internationalist attitudes in collectives is concerned, the indicators here are even higher: 87 percent noted this in kolkhozes, 70 percent in sovkhozes, and at industrial enterprises--78 percent of those surveyed.

It is known that the concentration and specialization of Latvian agriculture is accelerating the process of creating modern settlements in the countryside

and the relocation in them of kolkhozniks from separate farms. But in the eyes of reactionary emigres even this natural positive process is turned into "violence" against the peasants, their traditions and way of life, in an attempt by "the regime" to establish control over the rural population.

However, in the course of a sociological study conducted by the Faculty of Political Economics of the Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchka, the true opinion of rural inhabitants regarding resettlement from individual farms to well-planned settlements was discovered. It turned out that almost half (48 percent) of those surveyed wanted to move immediately to the settlements. It was primarily older people who expressed a wish to remain on the farms. Here is another case where things do not add up for those who wish us harm.

It was observed a long time ago that subversive ideological centers hostile to us, in whose hands reactionary emigration is a powerful weapon, markedly step up their activity on the threshold of major political events widely observed by the Soviet people. The approaching anniversary of the restoration of the Soviet regime in our republic has not been an exception. The impending event is causing impotent rage in our ideological enemies, because it demonstrates anew to the world the advantages of socialism and is increasingly attracting the sympathy of peoples from capitalist and developing countries. No lie whatsoever is in any position to nullify this obvious truth.

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CSO: 1800/326

MAY 83 FRUNZE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CONFERENCE MATERIALS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V KIRGIZSKOY SHKOLE in Russian No 1, January-February 1985 carries on pages 51-54 an 1,800-word review by V. S. Shcherbakov, candidate of philological sciences and lecturer at Kirghiz State University, under the rubric "Bookshelf" titled "A Book on the Role of the Russian Word." The article announces the publication by "Mektep" Publishers in Frunze in 1984 of the book "Russkoye slovo v yazykovoy zhizni Kirgizii" [the Russian word in the linguistic life of Kirghizia] which is an anthology of articles compiled on the basis of materials from the May 1983 Russian language conference held in Frunze. Contributors to the anthology include Kirghiz Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education A. T. Tursunov, Kirghiz Minister of Education M. B. Bazarkulov, secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee A. K. Karypkulov, members of the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences and republic linguistic scholars. The book consists of three parts. Part 1, "The Russian Language: An Important Source in the Development of Spiritual Culture," illuminates "questions related to the Leninist nationality language policy of the CPSU." Part 2 contains "a scientific analysis of those structural changes in the Kirghiz language which can be explained by the influence of the Russian language." It also covers the influence of Kirghiz on Russian. Part 3 describes "the sociolinguistic aspects of life in Kirghizia in individual, concrete manifestations."

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CSO: 1830/707

REGIONAL ISSUES

KASSR CONFERENCE ON PROGRESS IN COMMUNICATIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 5 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 300-word unsigned report entitled "Hastening Scientific and Technical Progress." On 4 July 1985 the KaSSR Ministry of Communications hosted a republican conference on speeding up scientific and technical progress in communications. S.M. Bayzhanov, the KaSSR minister of communications, gave a report.

Considerable work has been done since the beginning of the 11th 5-year plan to develop the material and technical base of communications by using the achievements of science and technology. The construction of cable and radio-relay communication lines in rural areas, the modernization of technical means of radio broadcasting, and the automation of broadcasting centers is taking place.

Nevertheless, attention was directed to shortcomings in the technical re-equipment of communications. Measures were established to increase the effectiveness of capital investment, to improve the utilization of basic resources, and to hasten scientific and technical progress.

CSO: 1830/700

REGIONAL ISSUES

UNIFICATION OF TRANSCARPATHIA, UKSSR CELEBRATED

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 20 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by I. Fridmanskiy on the 40th anniversary of the reunification of Transcarpathian and Soviet Ukraine entitled "The Realization of a Dream." The author was a delegate at the First Congress of the Ukrainian People's Committees and took part in the signing of the Manifesto for the reunification of Transcarpathia and Soviet Ukraine on 26 November 1944. The actual treaty between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia was signed in Moscow on 29 June 1945. Fridmanskiy writes that with the signing of the treaty historical justice was realized: "Our nation entered the path of a new life. It stopped being just small change in the dirty political game of imperialist predators. Forty years ago Transcarpathian workers crossed a threshold leaving behind injustice, poverty, unemployment, famine, epidemics, and spiritual darkness." In the remaining part of the article, the author points out the great achievements of Soviet Carpathia since its "liberation" by the Red Army in 1944. The Ukrainian language daily RADYANSKA UKRAYINA did not note the 40th anniversary of the reunification of Transcarpathia and Soviet Ukraine.

CSO: 1800/366

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM ISSUES ANTI-ALCOHOL UKASE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 May 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a ukase "On Measures to Intensify the Fight Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism and Eradicate Samogonovarenije [the Making of Strong Alcoholic Beverages at Home]." The ukase provides for:

I. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR DRINKING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN PUBLIC PLACES AND APPEARING IN PUBLIC PLACES IN A DRUNKEN CONDITION

1. The drinking of alcoholic beverages on the streets, in stadiums, in public gardens, in parks, in all forms of public transportation and in other public places, except trading and public dining enterprises in which the sale of alcoholic beverages by the drink has been authorized by the executive committee of the local Soviet of People's Deputies, or the appearance in public places in a drunken condition, offending human dignity and public morals, shall result in the imposition of administrative punishment in the form of a warning, or a fine at the rate of 20 to 30 rubles.

These same acts, committed a second time within a year after the application of administrative punishment measures, shall result in the imposition of administrative punishment in the form of a fine at the rate of 30 to 50 rubles.

Acts within the purview of the first part of the present section, committed by a person who twice within a year has been subject to administrative punishment for drinking alcoholic beverages in public places or appearing in public places in a drunken condition, shall result in the imposition of administrative punishment in the form of a fine at the rate of 50 to 100 rubles, or corrective labor for a period of 1 to 2 months, with the withholding of 20 percent of salary; and, in exceptional cases, if the application of these measures shall be deemed insufficient due to the circumstances of the case, taking the offender's character into account--in the form of administrative arrest and confinement for a period not to exceed 15 days.

2. Cases concerning administrative offenses within the purview of section 1 of the present ukase shall be considered within 24 hours by the chief or deputy chief of the department (administration) of internal affairs of the regional, city or city rayon Soviet of People's Deputies' executive committee, who shall impose upon the offender administrative punishments in the form of a warning or fine; or, in cases within the purview of the third part of this section, either impose a fine or refer the matter to the rayon (city) people's court for consideration within the indicated time period, assuring the offender's appearance.

The people's judge shall personally consider the matter within 24 hours of its reaching the court.

The decree concerning administrative arrest and confinement for offenses within the purview of the third part of section 1 of the present ukase shall be placed in effect by the internal affairs agencies in the manner established for carrying out the administrative arrest and confinement designated for the committing of minor hooliganism [disturbing the peace, vandalism, etc.].

II. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR DRINKING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AT WORK

3. The drinking of alcoholic beverages at work (in working places, in spaces and on the grounds of enterprises, institutions and organizations) or the presence at work in an intoxicated condition shall result in the imposition of administrative punishment in the form of a fine at the rate of 30 to 50 rubles.

4. Foremen, chiefs of sections, shifts and shops and other leaders, who have participated in drinking alcoholic beverages on the job with workers subordinate to them, or who have not taken action toward the removal from work of persons in an intoxicated condition, or who have concealed instances of the drinking of alcoholic beverages or the appearance at work in an intoxicated condition of workers subordinate to them, shall be subject to administrative punishment in the form of a fine at the rate of 50 to 100 rubles.

5. A report concerning the commission of administrative offenses within the purview of sections 3 and 4 of the present ukase shall be prepared by the administration, workers or security guards of the enterprise, institution or organization, by the workers of internal affairs agencies (the police), or by narodnyye druzhinniki [people's public order guards].

Cases concerning offenses within the purview of sections 3 and 4 of the present ukase shall be considered by administrative commissions attached to the executive committees of regional, city, city rayon, settlement and rural Soviets of People's Deputies, by the executive committees of settlement or rural Soviets of People's Deputies, or by commissions on the fight with drunkenness attached to the executive committees of regional, city and city rayon Soviets of People's Deputies.

6. Along with imposing administrative punishment upon them, disciplinary punishment also may be applied to persons who have committed offenses within the purview of sections 3 and 4 of the present ukase.

III. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR ENTRICING JUVENILES INTO DRUNKENNESS

7. Parents or other persons guilty of bringing juveniles to a state of intoxication, if these acts do not entail criminal accountability by their nature, shall be subject to administrative punishment in the form of a fine at the rate of 50 to 100 rubles.

8. The bringing of a juvenile to a state of intoxication by a person to whom the juvenile was officially subordinate shall result in criminal accountability and be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed 2 years, or by corrective labor for the same period, or by a fine of 200 to 300 rubles.

Enticing a juvenile into drunkenness shall result in criminal accountability and be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed 5 years.

9. The appearance of minors through age 16 in public places in a drunken condition, and likewise their drinking of alcoholic beverages, shall result in administrative punishment in the form of a fine at the rate of 30 to 50 rubles imposed upon their parents or the persons acting in their stead.

10. Cases concerning administrative offenses within the purview of sections 7 and 9 of the present ukase shall be considered, as regards parents of the juvenile or persons acting in their stead, by regional, city and city rayon commissions on juvenile affairs; and, as regards other persons--by administrative commissions attached to the executive committees of regional, city, city rayon, settlement and rural Soviets of People's Deputies, or by the executive committees of settlement and rural Soviets of People's Deputies.

11. The hiring of persons who have not attained the age of 18 years for work connected with the production, storing and trading of alcoholic beverages is prohibited.

IV. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR VIOLATING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TRADING REGULATIONS

12. Violation of the regulations for trading in vodka and other alcoholic beverages by workers of trading enterprises and public dining enterprises shall result in administrative punishment in the form of a fine at the rate of 50 to 100 rubles imposed by administrative commissions attached to the executive committees of regional, city, city rayon, settlement and rural Soviets of People's Deputies, by the executive committees of settlement and rural Soviets of People's Deputies, or by the commissions on the fight with drunkenness attached to the executive committees of regional, city and city rayon Soviets of People's Deputies.

The same acts, committed a second time within a year after the application of administrative punishment measures or public coercion, shall result in criminal accountability and be punished by corrective labor for a period not to exceed 2 years, or a fine of 200 to 300 rubles, with suspension of the right to work in trading enterprises and public dining enterprises for a period of 3 to 5 years.

13. The buying up and resale of vodka and other alcoholic beverages on a small scale for the sake of profits shall result in the imposition of administrative punishment in the form of a fine at the rate of 50 to 100 rubles, with confiscation of the speculation objects.

Cases concerning offenses within the purview of the present section shall be considered personally by a people's judge in the manner prescribed by Azerbaijan SSR law.

V. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR MAKING, SELLING, KEEPING AND ACQUIRING STRONG HOMEMADE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

14. The making or keeping of samogon [a strong alcoholic beverage crudely made from grain, potatoes, etc.], grape, mulberry and cornelian cherry vodka or other strong alcoholic beverages of home manufacture without the intention of selling, and the making or keeping of devices for their manufacture without the intention of selling, shall result in criminal accountability and be punished by corrective labor for a period not exceeding 2 years, or a fine not exceeding 300 rubles.

These same acts, committed by a person previously convicted of a crime within the purview of sections 14 and 15 of the present ukase, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years, or corrective labor for a period of 1 to 2 years.

15. The making or keeping of samogon, grape, mulberry or cornelian cherry vodka or other strong alcoholic beverages of home manufacture with the intention of selling, or the making or keeping of devices for their manufacture with the intention of selling, and likewise the selling of the indicated alcoholic beverages or devices, shall result in criminal accountability and be punished by imprisonment for a period of 1 to 3 years, with the confiscation of belongings or without the same, or by corrective labor for a period not to exceed 2 years, with the confiscation of belongings or without the same, or by a fine of 500 to 1,000 rubles.

These same acts, committed a second time, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of 3 to 5 years, with the confiscation of belongings.

16. The acquisition of samogon, grape, mulberry or cornelian cherry vodka and other strong alcoholic beverages of home manufacture shall result in the imposition of administrative punishment in the form of a fine at the rate of 30 to 100 rubles.

17. Cases concerning administrative offenses within the purview of section 16 of the present ukase shall be considered by the chief or deputy chief of the internal affairs department (administration) of the regional, city or city rayon Soviet of People's Deputies' executive committee.

VI. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR DRIVING MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN A DRUNKEN CONDITION

18. For driving means of transportation, that is, all forms of motor vehicles, tractors and other self-propelled machines, streetcars and trolley buses, and also motorcycles and other mechanical means of transportation, in a drunken condition, and also for turning over the driving of a means of transportation to a person in a drunken condition, drivers shall be subject to administrative punishment in the form of a fine at the rate of 100 rubles or suspension of the right to drive a means of transportation for a period of 1 to 3 years.

Drivers having the right to drive several forms of transportation means shall lose the right to drive all forms of transportation means for committing offenses within the purview of the present section.

19. For driving means of transportation in a drunken condition, and also for turning over the driving of a means of transportation to a person in a drunken condition, persons not having the right to drive transportation means shall be subject to administrative punishment in the form of a fine at the rate of 100 rubles.

20. For permitting drivers in a drunken condition to drive means of transportation, the officials responsible for the technical condition and operation of the means of transportation shall be subject to administrative punishment in the form of a fine at the rate of 100 rubles.

21. Cases concerning administrative offenses within the purview of sections 18-20 of the present ukase shall be considered by officials of internal affairs agencies in the manner established by law.

22. The driving of the means of transportation indicated in the first part of the present ukase's section 18 by a person in a drunken condition, done for the second time within a year, shall result in criminal accountability and be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding 1 year, or corrective labor for a period not exceeding 2 years, or a fine of 300 rubles, with suspension of the driver's right to drive means of transportation for a period of 3 to 5 years.

The same act, committed by a person previously convicted of a crime within the purview of the present section, shall result in criminal accountability and be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed 3 years, with suspension of the driver's right to drive transportation means for a period of 5 years.

23. The permitting of drivers in a drunken condition to drive means of transportation, committed by a person responsible for the technical condition or operation of transportation means, if this has entailed the consequences indicated in article 208 of the Azerbaijan SSR Criminal Code, shall result in criminal accountability and be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years, or corrective labor for a period not exceeding 2 years, or a fine of 100 to 300 rubles, with suspension of the right to hold a position connected with responsibility for the technical condition or operation of means of transportation for a period not to exceed 5 years.

VII. APPLICATION OF PUBLIC COERCION MEASURES

24. If, considering the nature of the offense committed and the character of the offender, it is appropriate to apply a public coercion measure to him or her, a person who has committed an administrative offense within the purview of the present ukase shall be relieved of administrative responsibility upon the transmission of materials for consideration by the comrades' court and the commission on the fight with drunkenness of the enterprise, institution, organization, public organization or labor collective.

In a case within the purview of the present section's first part, the comrades' court and commission on the fight with drunkenness of an enterprise, institution or organization may apply a public coercion measure to a guilty person in the form of imposing a monetary fine at a rate not to exceed 50 rubles.

The administration of an enterprise, institution or organization, the comrades' court, the commission on the fight with drunkenness and the public organization are obliged to advise the organ sending them the material, within a 10-day period, of actions taken toward the offender.

VIII. LIMITING THE LEGAL COMPETENCE AND MANDATORY MEDICAL TREATMENT OF PERSONS ABUSING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

25. A person who, in consequence of abusing alcoholic beverages, places his or her family in a difficult material situation may be limited in competence by a court, and a guardianship shall be established over him or her. This person, except for minor, everyday transactions, may neither consummate property-disposition transactions, nor receive a salary, pension or other forms of income and dispose of the same, without the consent of the guardian.

26. Chronic alcoholics, who avoid voluntary treatment or continue to become drunk after treatment, shall be subject to being sent to treatment and labor profilaktorii [institutions of sanitarium type for treating workers at night] for mandatory treatment and work rehabilitation for a period of 1 to 2 years.

The matter concerning sending the indicated persons to an institution of sanitarium type for treating workers at night shall be considered by a rayon (city) people's court in open court session, in the presence of medical findings in the petition of public organizations, labor collectives or State agencies, and also the family members or closest relatives.

IX. OTHER MEASURES OF THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUNKENNESS AND ALCOHOLISM

27. For purposes of suppressing an administrative offense within the purview of the present ukase, preparing a report, and also ensuring timely and correct consideration of a case and the carrying out of the decree in a case concerning an administrative offense, administrative detention of a person who has committed such an offense for a period not to exceed 3 hours and, if necessary, search of person, search of belongings and confiscation of belongings and documents of the detained person may be conducted by an internal affairs agency (the police).

28. Persons found on the streets and in other public places in a medium or heavy stage of drunkenness shall be placed in a medical sobering-up station, for the detention in which a fee in the established amount shall be collected from them.

29. Samogon and other strong alcoholic beverages of home manufacture, and devices for their manufacture, shall be confiscated by internal affairs agencies (the police) from the persons who have committed offenses within the purview of the present ukase and, after consideration of the case, shall be destroyed.

30. The chief of the internal affairs agency, his deputy, or the people's judge shall inform the administration or public organization for the place of work, study or residence of the offender concerning the imposition of administrative punishment for offenses within the purview of the present ukase.

31. Persons to whom administrative punishment measures have been applied for offenses within the purview of sections 1, 3 and 4 of the present ukase may, by the administration of an enterprise, institution or organization with the labor union committee's concurrence, be deprived in whole or in part of bonuses and rewards for the annual work results of the enterprise, institution or organization, and of reduced-price passes to vacation resorts and sanatoria; and their turn to obtain living quarters may be set back.

X. COMMISSIONS ON THE FIGHT WITH DRUNKENNESS

32. Coordination of the activity of State agencies and public organizations directed into the fight with drunkenness, as well as the development and execution of measures to prevent and suppress manifestations of drunkenness, shall be effected by commissions on the fight with drunkenness, which shall be formed under the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and the Nakhichevan ASSR Council of Ministers and under the executive committees of oblast (Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast), regional, city and city rayon Soviets of People's Deputies. Commissions on the fight with drunkenness also may be formed under executive committees of settlement and rural Soviets of People's Deputies.

In their activity, these commissions shall be guided by the Regulations Concerning Commissions on the Fight with Drunkenness approved by the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

33. Commissions on the fight with drunkenness may be formed at enterprises and in institutions and organizations for developing and carrying out measures to prevent and suppress manifestations of drunkenness.

In their activity, the latter commissions shall be guided by the Regulations Concerning Commissions on the Fight with Drunkenness of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations approved by the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

This ukase becomes effective as of 1 June 1985.

12319
CSO: 1830/634

AZERBAIJAN PARTY OFFICIALS VISIT RAYONS

GF021950 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau visited the republic's rayons on 28 and 29 June.

Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, traveled to Agdzhabedinskiy and Pushkinskiy rayons; Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, to [name indistinct] and Neftechala rayons; Vasiliy Konovalov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, to Agdash and Saatly rayons; Isay Mamedov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, to [name indistinct] and Sal'yany rayons; Ramiz Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, to Balakhany and Zakatal'skiy rayons; Gazan Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, to (?Dedbey) and (?Sogutlyu) rayons; and Gadzhibaba Efendiyyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee, to Aksu and Shemakhinskiy rayons.

They visited kolkhozes and sovkhozes and acquainted themselves with the situation of crop heaping, the condition of cotton fields and viticulture plantations, the preparation made by the workers for heaping produce, and the situation of work aimed at organizing winter care for cattle.

The question of skillfully fulfilling agricultural work, the situation of the socialist competition for realizing the plans and socialist obligations of the final year of the 5-year plan period and those of the whole 11th Five-Year Plan period, and the question of work and living conditions of agricultural and industrial workers require constant attention. The members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Buro participated in enlarged meetings held by the rayon party committee buro. The convocations discussed the (?contributions made by the) leaders of the establishments, brigade workers, agricultural workers, livestock breeders, experts, and [word indistinct] toward implementation in the agricultural domain of plans drawn up for scientific and technical development. Also discussed was the removal of existing deficiencies, the [words indistinct] concerning the agroindustrial complex, and the problems concerning the question of better utilizing resources.

The participants of the meetings stressed that the republic's rural workers wholeheartedly support the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum and the party line aimed at accelerating socioeconomic development and consolidating organization, law and order, and discipline and that the measures established in that regard are in line with the wishes of the people. They assured that they would make a proper contribution toward the realization of the food procurement program.

CSO: 1831/424

WAYS SOUGHT TO IMPROVE DISCIPLINE IN AZSSR

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by the Public Opinion and Sociological Research Center under the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee in which ways to increase labor productivity by reducing losses of working time are discussed; readers are also asked to send in their own recommendations. It is pointed out that "the weak aspects in this important work have still not been eliminated." It is noted that "it has not been possible to establish the necessary order at all institutions and construction sites, nor has it been possible to eliminate a lack of discipline and an irresponsible relationship to work. There are not few situations of nonproductivity, losses of working time, violation of the production schedule and insufficient thought being given to improving the working, living and recreation conditions of workers and administrators." Sectors affected include the construction material's industry, the petroleum refining and petro-chemical industry, industrial and rural construction, light and local industry.

'UNITY OF FATHERLAND' STRESSED BY AZERBAIJAN EMIGRE POETESS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 8 March 1985 carries on page 6 a 2,000-word review by Eichin of two books of poetry by Madina Gulgun (who emigrated from Iranian Azerbaijan to the Azerbaijan SSR in 1946). Opening the review with a paraphrased summary of Gulgun's approach--"Whenever spring will come again...whenever the almond trees bloom again, then those white blossoms will bring news of the wholeness of the Fatherland, of the unity and eternity of the Fatherland"--the reviewer adds: "Whenever...Why whenever? Because that coming spring is not a normal spring, and those almond trees are not normal trees." They are the almond trees of Tabriz. The reviewer continues to say that "one of the aspects of Madina Gulgun's poetry which attracts attention is its relationship to the south. Love for the south, a partiality for the south is wholly shared with its northern counterpart. This poetry is not southern poetry any more than the poetry of our contemporary Soviet Azerbaijani poets is northern poetry. We only have one poetry--Azerbaijani poetry."

FOLKLORE REVEALED AS POETIC SOURCE IN IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 8 March 1985 carries on page 6 a 600-word review by Salima Zeynalova of a collection of essays by Maarifa Hajyyeva on the use of folklore in modern poetry. Pointing out the extensive use it has received from Soviet Azerbaijani poets, its importance

in the modern poetry of Iranian Azerbaijan is also stressed: "In the article 'The Poet of Heydarbaba,' the use of folklore sources in the poetry of Mammadhuseyn Shahriyar, a prominent representative of modern Southern Azerbaijani poetry, is discussed. When reading the article, you reach the conclusion that the long historical separation, the tyranny of the Shah's regime and the lack of education and books in the mother tongue have been unable to close off the perpetual source of the people--folklore--and that Shahriyar's poetry is 'meaningful poetry wrought from the pure milk and warm breath of a mother called Azerbaijan."

YEMENI TRADE DELEGATION IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 100-word AzerINFORM report noting that "an official delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by Abdulla Salim Al-Gifri, deputy minister of trade and supply, spent 2 days in Baku." The delegation held talks with A. B. Bashirzade, a representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and went to a tea processing plant and a champagne factory before leaving for Moscow.

AZERBAIJANI HISTORICAL NOVEL PUBLISHED IN TEHRAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 15 March 1985 carries on page 8 an unsigned 100-word announcement that the historical novel "The Drawn Sword," by Jalal Bargushad, has been published by the "Tondr negah" press of Tehran. The novel was translated into Persian by Rahim Raisniya and Rza Anzabi Nejat, both scholars at Tabriz University.

REDUCTION OF INDUSTRY-RELATED ILLNESSES IN AZSSR HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 24 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 700-word AzerINFORM report on a joint meeting of the Trade Unions presidium and the college of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Health at which "the situation of guarding and strengthening the health of workers, measures to improve medical safeguards for the workers and for the reduction of illnesses related to the temporary loss of the capacity to work were discussed." Among the primary factors causing work-related illnesses are dust, the contamination of the air with gases, noise and vibration levels. It is pointed out that many factories and organizations "have not been exploiting the possibilities of sanitary health measures and collective agreements to an adequate degree."

ORIGINAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DEMANDED BY AZERBAIJANI ACADEMICS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,100-word article by F. Baghyrzade, rector of the S. M. Kirov Azerbaijan State University, and A. Bayramov, chairman of the Psychology and Pedagogy Department at the same university, pointing out the need for thorough, innovative research in order to keep pace with the demands of scientific-technical progress. In the course of the discussion recent academic work done at the Institute of

Geology of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences is criticized because it is "lacking relevance, system and experience." It is added that "in some recently defended dissertations and published works one comes across irrelevant conclusions and observations which are qualitatively weaker than similar research which had been done earlier. The cause for such a situation is not only the irresponsibility of the authors, but also the negligence of their scientific colleagues, advisors and specialists who gave a positive opinion." The authors call for an end to formalism in higher education and a return to a systematic, analytical approach.

STREET NAMED AFTER IRANIAN AZERBAIJANI BOLSHEVIK

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 26 March 1985 carries on page 4 an unsigned 200-word noted on the decision of the Nakhchivan City Soviet of Peoples Deputies to name a street after Gulu Mirza oghlu Maamadov, who emigrated to Baku from Iranian Azerbaijan during the period of Azerbaijani independence, joined the Adalet Party in 1918 and, following the Soviet takeover of Azerbaijan, held various official positions in Nakhchivan, including a term as chairman of the Nakhchivan Committee of the Azerbaijan Bolshevik Party. It is noted that "the memory of G. Mammadov, who took part in the foundation and strengthening of the Soviet Government in Nakhchivan, in the establishment of artels and in the struggle against banditism, is esteemed by the workers of the autonomous republic."

IRANIAN AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE IN 1941 HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 22 March 1985 carries on page 6 a 1,600-word article by B. Azeroglu highlighting the anti-fascist, anti-reactionary characteristics of the literature of Iranian following the Soviet occupation of northwestern Iran in mid-1941. Citing many earlier attempts to write literary works during the earlier period when Azerbaijani was banned, it is pointed out that "the difficult situation and national tyranny in southern Azerbaijan due to the deprivations in socio-political and cultural life were not without influence on its patriotic and clear-thinking sons." Noting that in 1941 Southern Azerbaijani writers and poets received the opportunity to discuss these matters openly, it is added that they then "turned primarily to the goal of criticizing and exposing fascism and internal reaction."

IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN DISCUSSES POET

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 29 March 1985 carries on page 6 a 1,000-word review by Vagif Pashayev of Ismayyl Jafarpur's "Letter to the South," a collection of poetry on the theme of the national liberation of Iranian Azerbaijan. The reviewer noted that "longing for the South and the craving for the fatherland, which was divided in two, are brought alive" in the poems. In addition to poetry treating various aspects of the national liberation movement in Iranian Azerbaijan, the collection also contains some conventional poetry, such as "Lenin is not dead" and "Party card." It is concluded that "the book 'Letter to the South' is a new poetic success of the late poet I. Jafarpur reflecting the Southern subject in Azerbaijani literature."

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJANI OIL WELLS--The Apsheronskiy Poluostrov drilling workers are closely cooperating with the oil extraction workers on the peninsula to increase extraction from old oil wells. Since the beginning of the year, the work brigades of the Apsheronskiy Poluostrov drilling works administration have drilled more than 60,000 meters to create exploitation wells. Exploratory drilling has also been carried out in old wells. Oil extraction workers received 19 wells instead of 16. All of the wells have been put into operation. Meanwhile, since the beginning of the year, the drillers in (Kurpenci) have also handed four new wells over to the oil extraction workers. All the wells are operating [words indistinct]. The administration has summed up its work during the first 5 months of the year. A total of 28,379 meters have been drilled. This is more than the estimated figure. The drillers in (Kurpenci), who have joined the competition for the 27th CPSU Congress, have pledged to fulfill the plan for the final year of the 5-year plan period shortly after the established time. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1015 GMT 10 Jun 85 GF]

CSO: 1831/423

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